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ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.

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GENERAL KUROKI, THE VICTOR IN THE GREAT JAPANESE LAND BATTLE AT KIU-LIEN-CHENG, MAY 1.

DRAWN BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE.

## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Poor "party system"! It is menaced by the indolence of members who will not leave a cigar at the summons of the division-bell; it is menaced also by microbes which come up through the ventilators in the floor of the House. The air which makes Parliamentary oratory is pumped through cocoanut matting, trodden by legislative boots. Does any humane member reflect that the poor microbe we tread on suffers a corporal pang as great as doth a giant? Apparently not; but one legislator proposed to import eight Japanese girls in their native costume to remove the boots of members at the door of the House and replace them with comfortable slippers. He thought this arrangement would purify the air by saving the matting from contact with dirty boots on a wet day. It might also break the spell of the beguiling cigar; for, if the eight Japanese girls held a conversazione in the Lobby, the smoking-room would be deserted, and the Whips would easily nab their men for the urgent division.

But nothing was done. High officials seemed to think the international situation too delicate for this experiment with Japanese labour. Japan, it was hinted, might be offended; and Russia might accuse us of disregarding the obligations of a neutral. Then Sir Michael Foster caused a scientific diversion by pointing out that the microbes which came up through the matting might be hostile or they might be friendly. As Hamlet would say if he were a member of Parliament, they may be spirits of health or goblins damned. The "party system" has to breathe them on trust; if they are foes, they do not poison the legislators alone. They poison the fair visitors in the Ladies' Gallery, and the busy toilers in the Press Gallery, and the Distinguished Strangers over the clock. If they are friends, they have a remarkable gift for dissembling their love. No such atmosphere as that of the House of Commons is to be found in the wide world. It lowers the vitality of the "party system," so that gentlemen of the majority drive their Whips distracted by toying with cigars instead of marching to the sound of the division-bell, as Grouchy's officers told him he should march to the sound of the cannon at Waterloo. And it has such a remarkable effect upon some members of the Opposition that they vote with the majority in a division on the Income Tax, just when there was a chance of beating the Government.

There were nineteen of them, and they have been reproached ever since for their "pedantic consistency." They voted for the extra penny on the Income Tax because they thought it was righteous taxation. For a mere crotchet like that they forgot the higher duty of the "party system"—to put your opponents in a minority. What but the insidious microbe could have so deranged their judgment? Other members flatly refuse to breathe the air from the cocoanut matting when their votes are needed. One of them writes to the *Times* that he requires an hour to lunch or dine, and must pass it in the serenity of his own household, where the division-bell is inaudible. If the Whips want votes, let them recruit a corps of young stalwarts, who will cheerfully swallow the microbe and sacrifice all the comforts of life for the sake of the "party system." Between "pedantic consistency" on one side and a high standard of personal convenience on the other, the "system" has some discouraging moments. But it is saved by the public spirit of the men who lie in wait for opportunities to snatch a division. They will even deny themselves the luxury of talk when this would give the other side time to rally their supporters. Perhaps you think the House talks too much. Remember the hero who has a speech of fire, but quenches it that the "party system" may have all the moral glory of a "snap" vote.

Sir Edward Poynter is reported to have said at the Academy Banquet that Whistler's "brilliant wit" enabled him to leave off painting a picture just where the difficulties began. You will see no such astute genius on the walls of Burlington House. The artist who was set to paint a blameless private gentleman "as Richelieu" did not say to his sitter: "My dear Sir, it is impossible to make you look like Richelieu; it is equally impossible to make Richelieu look like you. The only solution is to leave off when I have got you as far up the scale of eminence as a Mayor or a High Sheriff." As a rule, the Academy artist seems to be unaware of difficulties. He paints meritoriously on year after year with a single idea: it may be a marble slab with a girl on it, or the same old combination of rocks, waves, and sea-birds; but the difficulty of making a fresh impression does not occur to him. With unconscious humour he calls his marble slab "The Ever-New Horizon," because the girl is turning an indolent gaze towards the sky-line. If there were ever a new horizon at Burlington House, the public, I believe, would be carried out in strong convulsions.

They love the painted round of the dear old ideas. They follow Mr. Joseph Farquharson's sheep in blessed contentment. Those animals are always plodding through the snow; and I daresay they would decline to walk in summer. One artist has the original idea of perching a naked baby (the same infant you see in the advertisements where "he won't be happy till he gets it") on the edge of a cliff, and describing him in the catalogue as "Out of the everywhere into here." What is the effect on the public? They pass him by with a cold stare, and a murmur of indignation. No baby ought to be exposed at such an altitude. Where's its mother? I suggested to one inquirer that the artist might have drawn his inspiration from the song Mr. Grossmith used to sing—

If you meet the mother, tell her gently  
That her baby's drinking whiskey on the shore.

This was scouted as profane.

The Academy is fond of processions and civic festivities. One amazing canvas shows you a numerous and distinguished company, as the reporters would say, drinking the King's health at a City luncheon. In a corner of the picture the artist mercifully leaves off where the difficulties begin, for there is no room for one distinguished person, who has to be represented by a hand holding a glass of champagne. (What a crest this would make! Motto: "I look towards you.") But the processions are lacking in freshness of observation. I saw one on May Day that had several points of interest for a painter. It was a procession of the sons and daughters of Labour; and just as it passed a certain club in Pall Mall, the sons and daughters cried in friendly greeting: "Three cheers for the Social Revolution!" Now a painter might reproduce this scene, showing the extravagant joy of the members of that club at the idea of the Social Revolution, which would mean for them the unlimited admission of strangers. Nor was this all. In the procession was a wagonette full of women and babies, waving red flags. The official banner of the wagonette bore the proud inscription: "Tooting Socialists." This gave me a shock. I had always associated Tooting with extreme orthodoxy; and here were its babes threatening, like sucking Samsons, to pull down the pillars of society. What a theme for the brush of a daring Associate!

I wonder whether they speak "magnificent English" at Tooting! It is a suburb, and the suburbs are on the way to the provinces, and in the provinces, says Mrs. Craigie, "one still hears magnificent English, most noble and forgotten idioms, which fall on the Cockney ear as 'literature,' 'pedantry,' 'over-refinement,' and so forth"! "One must go to the English provinces to learn beautiful speech." Unkind Mrs. Craigie! She does not tell us where we may light upon this beauty and magnificence. Is it Liverpool or Manchester? Shall we catch the pearls from the lips of Barnstaple or Barrow-in-Furness? If Mrs. Craigie will only name the provincial towns where the citizens talk literature, the local hotel-keepers will be able to advertise: "Terms moderate. English Magnificent." It is curious that the provinces should keep this treasure of theirs so dark. Their representatives in the House of Commons are not famous for beautiful speech. Why are their graces hid? In Mrs. Craigie's novel, "The Vineyard," there is a country solicitor who talks "most noble and forgotten idioms," in the manner of Disraeli and Bulwer. For heaven's sake, let us know where he hails from, that we may spend a summer holiday there; and have our Cockney ears instructed!

Moreover, according to Mrs. Craigie, life in the provinces should teach us more of man than all the sages can, as Wordsworth said of that remarkable "impulse from a vernal wood." If you are a provincial you have a most uncanny eye for your neighbour's affairs. "The history of each person is, to his neighbour, as symbolic as a tragedy of Sophocles, and more real than any tragedy by any writer ever born." You see what it is to live at Sheffield. When a Bradford man learns from his wife what has happened to the people next door—that little affair which put the brokers in—he murmurs, "Ah! my dear, what do I always tell you? It's Sophocles, that's what it is—it's Sophocles." And his wife, an argumentative woman, remarks in her sweetest manner: "You're quite wrong, Josiah; the creditor's name is Simpson." But is it Sophocles, after all, who guides the meditations of Leeds? Mrs. Craigie seems to find the grand expression of the provincial mind in Disraeli, a Londoner born and bred. He did not write "magnificent English"; his idioms are not of the "most noble"; even so devout an admirer as Mr. Walter Sickel admits that Dizzy's style smacks of "the perfumer's shop." But, says Mrs. Craigie, in his novels "many of the women are beautiful, most of the men witty, and everybody intelligent, whether provincial or otherwise." For which benevolence "England found it hard to forgive him"! Perhaps Nottingham can explain this puzzle. My Cockney brain is not equal to it.

## THE WAR: AN EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R. N.

The first great success on land has been secured by the Japanese armies. The troops under General Kuroki have forced the passage of the Yalu and captured the important strategical position of Kiu-lien-cheng. In itself, this is but another step forward towards the real objective of the land campaign, but it is a very momentous step, for it means the invasion of Manchuria; it is a severe blow to Russian prestige—more severe than those brought about by the naval defeats; and it appears to demonstrate that of the two forces engaged it is the Japanese and not their opponents who have most thoroughly assimilated and adapted themselves to the conditions of modern scientific warfare. It may be some little time before the full details of the fighting are received, or it becomes possible to identify all the places mentioned in the official reports; but two circumstances stand out very clearly. Thirty thousand Russians were massed in a position of which the front had an extension of not more than four miles, thus offering a most vulnerable target for the weapons of precision with which their foes are provided and know how to use so scientifically and intelligently. The Japanese got their guns across the river and into a dominating position with an alacrity which indicated a thorough knowledge of the locality, and they were then able to outrage and silence the batteries of the enemy before the brilliant advance of infantry was made which swept the Russians from their defence. If these two facts are unchallenged by later reports, they must be held significant of the tactics and training of the respective combatants, and go to prove that when it comes to a real test of skill, on land as on sea, the radical difference which is nationally characteristic in the two forces will tell to the advantage of that one which possesses the higher intelligence, the more widely developed adaptability, and the keener appreciation of the principles of modern war.

The fighting which led up to the battle of last Sunday seems to have been taking place continuously since the previous Tuesday, the apparently aimless skirmishes which the Russians reported being in reality all parts of a concerted and simultaneous movement preparative and leading up to the big battle. Three divisions of Japanese at least were engaged, and the preliminary advances were made in order to admit of these troops, with their artillery, being thrown across the river. First one or more islands were taken, and the ground on the further side necessary to permit the bridge-heads to be secured. Then a reconnaissance in force located the powerful Russian defences, and the naval flotilla lower down drew the attention of the Russians from the main line of advance. It was on Saturday that the heavy gun regiment, which consists—according to reports from St. Petersburg—of 47-inch artillery and two divisions of infantry, one of them the Guards, crossed the Yalu by the bridge at a point opposite Kiu-lien-cheng; while a third division was put across in boats lower down, and a smaller force operated further to the northward. Thus on Sunday morning the defenders found themselves threatened on three sides, and the menace extended to their communications. The principal attack, however, appears to have been made from the higher position, where the guns had been placed on ground commanding a flank-fire on the Russian works. The exact extent of these does not appear from the accounts; but it is known that they have been in preparation for many months, and that, at least in some quarters, they were held to be impregnable with Russian infantry behind them. But that they were not strong enough to keep out the Japanese is clear. First, the Russian officers, as General Kuropatkin's dispatch confirms, were picked off by the sharpshooters, then the artillery was outmatched, and finally, with the utmost gallantry, the infantry stormed the heights and drove their adversaries out.

Of course, it is not to be forgotten that the forces taking part in this battle form on either side but a small portion of the armies they represent. It is most probable that the Russians have prepared in some measure for a withdrawal from this position on the Yalu, but it certainly looks as if they would have been better advised not to have held it at all unless they hoped to make a more stubborn and longer stand. A strategic retreat under the name of a different disposition of forces would have had a less imposing effect upon the Asiatic mind than a defeat with heavy losses, which include twenty-eight quick-firing guns, stores, and men. Moreover, if it be found that the Japanese plans include a landing of further divisions in the neighbourhood of Taku-shan, the orderly retreat of which we now hear may bear a different complexion. Taku-shan is some forty miles west of the mouth of the Yalu, and is not only well known to the Japanese, but well adapted for landing. The big ships, it is true, cannot approach very close, for the water is shallow; but the river admits of the operation of small craft.

The capture of Kiu-lien-cheng will come to the Japanese as a set-off to the capture of the transport *Kinshiu Maru*, although the heroism of the officers and men of the Ninth Company of the 37th Infantry Regiment, of whom so many were lost in that vessel, will in itself have lessened the blow given by that misfortune. As for the Vladivostok cruisers, they may thank the fogs that beset the coast in that inclement neighbourhood that they escaped the vigilance of the Japanese squadron sent to deal with them, and it is now unlikely that they will be permitted to reap any more cheap glory of a similar description. For the moment the fleet is not greatly in evidence, but it has only done a portion of its work, and it cannot be long before it is found co-operating with the army in the coming developments to which the achievements of this week are a significant prelude.

The announcement of the capture of New-chwang comes, if accurate, as the death warrant of Port Arthur, which has again been unsuccessfully attacked by fire-ships.

## PARLIAMENT.

The Budget Resolutions were passed by varying majorities. In the case of the income-tax the Government, owing to the slackness of their own supporters, were saved from defeat by the votes of nineteen members of the Opposition. The extra tea duty was carried by a majority of thirty-seven after a lively debate. Sir Henry Fowler pointed out that the price of tea had risen by the full amount of the extra tax, and argued that this was a complete answer to the tariff reformers who said that new duties would be paid by foreign producers.

The discussion of the tobacco duty led to a singular scene between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Reginald McKenna, who told a story about some member of the Tariff Commission supposed to have done a great stroke of business in tobacco because of his acquaintance with the Chancellor's intentions. Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that the only communication he had ever received from the gentleman in question was a letter protesting against his Budget proposals.

The Scotch Education Bill was read a second time by a majority of fifty-seven. Mr. Balfour caused a good deal of amusement by his answer to Mr. William Redmond's question, "When will the next Parliament meet?" The Prime Minister answered that the present Parliament could not go on more than three years and a half.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## THE ROYAL OPERA.

The interest of the musical world naturally centres in Covent Garden, where the Royal Opera season opened on Monday evening, May 2, with Mozart's popular opera, "Don Giovanni," under Dr. Richter's direction. The second night was devoted to "Tristan und Isolde," and the performance was, from an orchestral point of view, a revelation, as may be expected when Dr. Hans Richter conducts. Herr Burrian, a new Tristan to London audiences, showed that he had a thorough mastery of the music set down for him, but he was sometimes inclined to overact his part. Frau Reinl's voice is somewhat too light for Isolde, though she has a fine conception of the pathos of the rôle. Madame Kirkby Lunn was, as ever, an admirable Brangäne, Herr Schutz a careful Kurwenal, and Herr Knüpfel an impressive King Mark. Fräulein Ternina sings Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser" on Friday evening; and Miss Elizabeth Parkina, who won so many golden opinions at a Philharmonic Concert, takes the part of the Shepherd Boy.

**MR. GILBERT'S QUANT NEW PLAY AT THE GARRICK.** It is pleasant to see a man of letters gifted with so rare and whimsical a humour, so ingenious and satirical a vein of fantasy as Mr. W. S. Gilbert, hitting once more—as he has done this week, helped by sympathetic acting, at the Garrick Theatre—old and new popular taste in irresponsible drama. Laugh, however, as one may, consumedly delighted, over Mr. Gilbert's domestic pantomime, to describe all its droll features or to indicate its aims is by no means easy. "Harlequin and the Fairy's Dilemma," would seem intended to burlesque the old-fashioned form of pantomime beloved by our fathers, with its contrasted scenes of darkness and light, its wicked imps and benevolent fairies, its dazzling transformation scenes and riotous harlequinade. Story there is practically none—merely a tissue of joyous nonsense. A good Baronet in the Life Guards, who is attached to an Earl's daughter, and a clergyman who is equally devoted to a Judge's daughter, vow to succour the first two distressed ladies they meet, even to the point of offering them marriage. The fairy Rosebud, who has done so little lately to help lovers that she fears relegation to the back row of the ballet, resolves to intervene in the affairs of these "unnaturals," and calling in the aid of the Demon Alcohol, makes a complete muddle of the business, such as requires the transformation scene of "the Revolving Realms of Rehabilitation" to set right. In the course of this extravaganza constant fun is poked at the law and the "cloth," but quite its most diverting moments are those in which respectable persons, converted into the characters of a harlequinade, now and again recover from the spell and resume their original natures. Thus, Mr. Bourchier is seen dropping the fooleries of a clown for the manner of a Guardsman; Mr. Sydney Valentine is heard as a Judge condemned to be pantaloons, remarking his new functions are no such great change after all; Mr. O. B. Clarence makes the friskiest of parson-harlequins; Miss Violet Vanbrugh proves the demurest of aristocratic columbines. All the players, in fact, headed by Miss Jessie Bateman, prettiest of fairies, enter thoroughly into the humour of Mr. Gilbert's happy joke.

## "THE HOUSE OF BURNSIDE," AT TERRY'S.

Despite its artificial basis and its sentimental setting, there are the elements of true drama in Mr. Louis Parker's adaptation of M. Mitchell's Odéon play, "La Maison"—it offers a real clash of wills, an interesting conflict of ideas. True, there is a Dickensian, Christmas-like tone about its opening scenes—about the kindly, overbearing shipowner's pride in his firm and his dead son's little girl and boy, about the quaint squabbles of the merchant and his confidential clerk as rival grandfathers. True, the infidelity of the children's mother is obviously only invented (and discovered) for arbitrary theatrical purposes. Still, the emotional dilemma of the play is subtly expressed, and the behaviour of both the old merchant and his daughter-in-law is eminently reasonable. The story ends in reconciliation and the old domestic happiness. "The House of Burnside" would be memorable if only for Mr. Edward Terry's artistic and robust acting in the merchant's rôle.

## WAR PICTURES AT THE ALHAMBRA.

To the varied programme of the Alhambra Theatre, whereat the picturesque "All the Year Round" ballet is still a popular feature, there has just been added a strikingly realistic series of pictures, taken by

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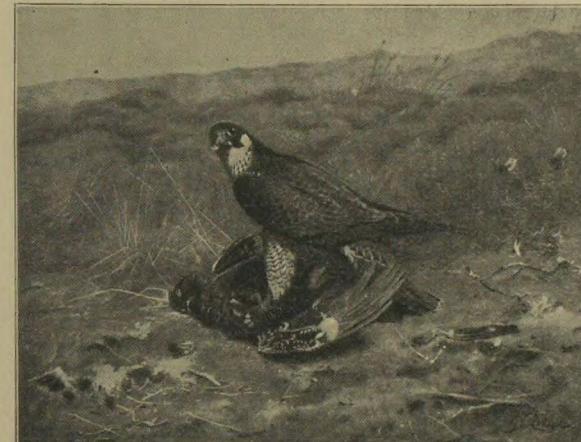
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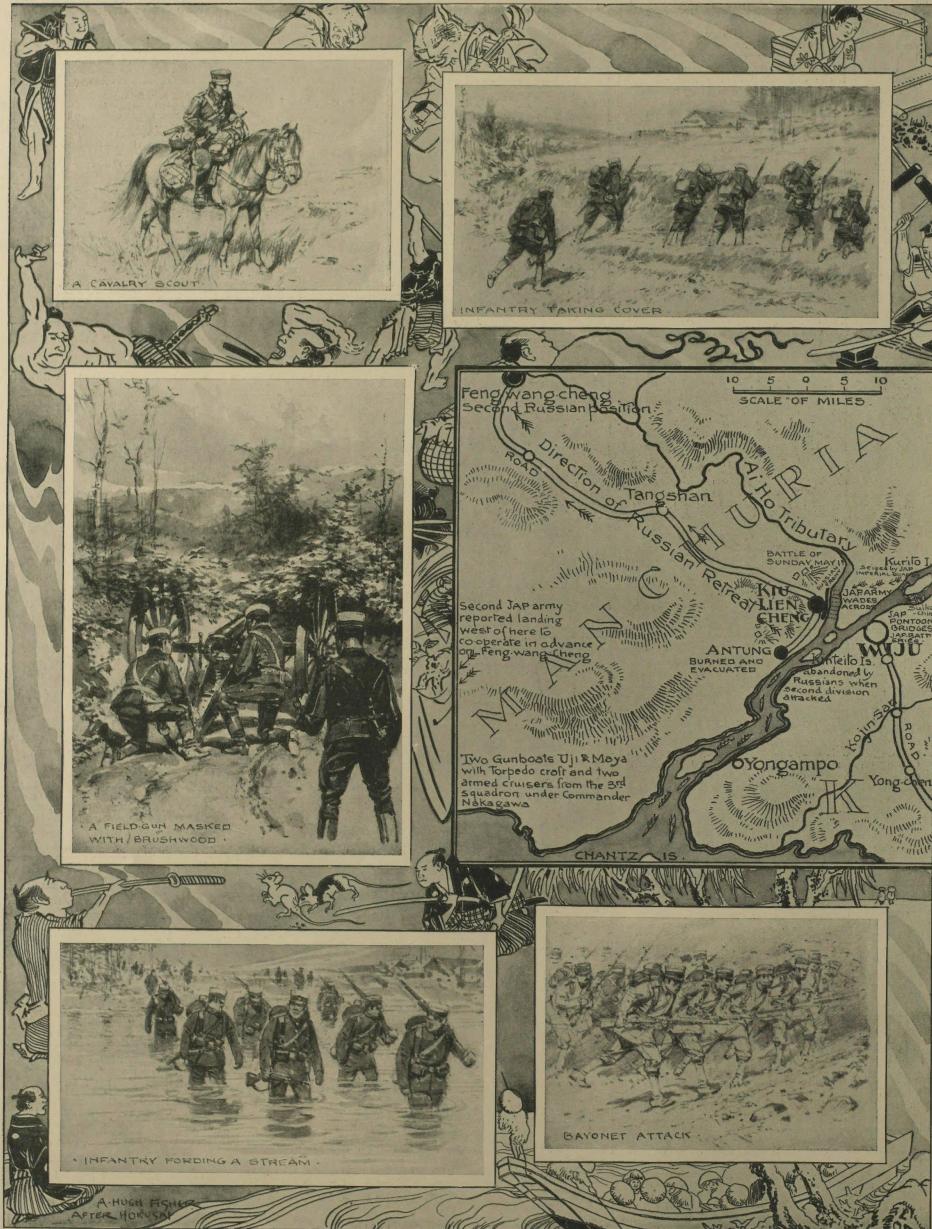
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## THE CROSSING OF THE YALU: THE JAPANESE SUCCESS AT

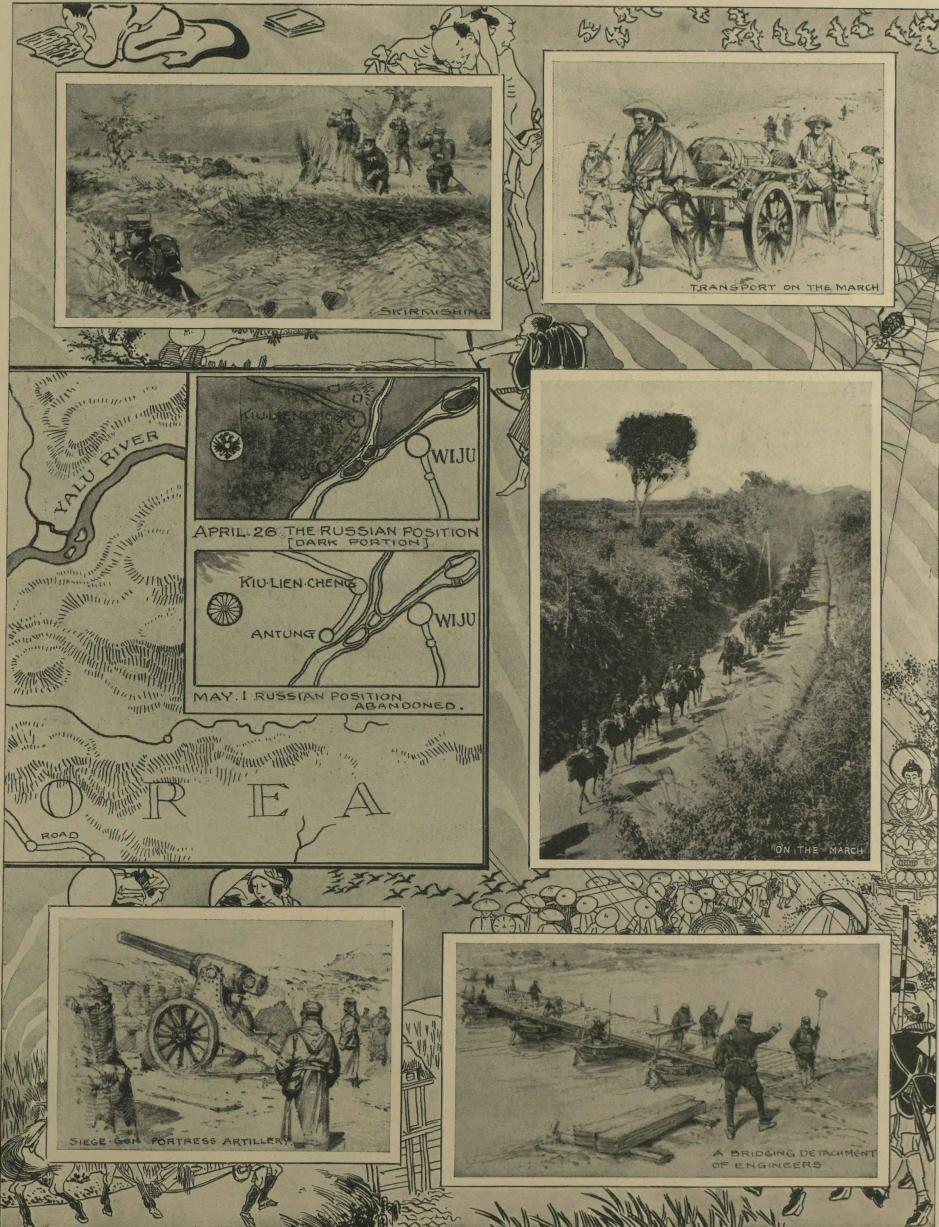
DRAWINGS BY H. W. KOEKKOEK



*NOTE TO MAP.* Several days' skirmishing cleared the way for the great operation of May 1. The Russians for a time held a hill to the north-west of

## KIU-LIEN-CHENG, AND TYPES OF THE VICTORIOUS TROOPS.

MAPS AND BORDER BY A. HUGH FISHER.



Kiu-lien-cheng, but retreated at 1.50 p.m. towards Feng-wang-cheng. By 6 p.m. the line from Antung to a point some little way north of Kiu-lien-cheng quick-firing guns. Details of the battle are marked on the map.

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE KING IN  
IRELAND.

From the moment of his arrival in Ireland, which we chronicled last week, his Majesty was occupied in fulfilling a never-ceasing round of engagements. During their progress through the island the King and Queen received the most striking testimony of the warmth and loyalty of Irish hearts. The event of the first day was the visit to Punchestown races, where Ireland, alike aristocratic and democratic, combined to give their Majesties a splendid ovation. At the conclusion of the races, in which the King's horse, Ambush II., was unfortunate, their Majesties proceeded to Dublin by rail and drove to the Viceregal Lodge by way of Phoenix Park. On the following day, his Majesty again visited Punchestown, but the Queen remained at the Viceregal Lodge, being somewhat fatigued by her journey. On his arrival at Naas Railway Station, the King was again as enthusiastically welcomed as on the previous day. April 28 was devoted to the one great public ceremony which his Majesty had undertaken to perform during his visit—the laying of the foundation-stone of the Royal College of Science at Leinster Lawn, Dublin. The King and Queen left the Viceregal Lodge at half-past eleven, and went in procession through Phoenix Park and College Green, where the students had decorated Oliver Goldsmith's statue in a tattered old black gown. For the laying of the foundation-stone a temporary pavilion had been erected on the site of the new college. At the entrance their Majesties were received by Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who presented to his Majesty Sir Horace Plunkett, Vice-President of the Department of Agricultural and Technical Education, and Professor Hartley, Dean of Faculty. Ulster King of Arms, Sir Arthur Vicars, was also in attendance. His Majesty, wearing Field-Marshal's uniform and the Order of St. Patrick, was heralded by a flourish of trumpets, and advanced with three officials and attendant dignitaries to the stone, beside which he stood while Sir Horace Plunkett read an address describing the origin and object of the new building. His Majesty replied at considerable length, dwelt upon the need of technical and scientific education, and accorded to the undertaking his hearty goodwill. With the usual Masonic ceremonies the King then guided the stone to its place, applied the lime and plummet, and with the customary three taps of the mallet declared the stone well and truly laid. A flourish of trumpets and the National Anthem concluded the proceedings. In the afternoon their Majesties visited Phoenix Park races, and in the evening of the same day there was a command performance at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. The scene, which was of extraordinary brilliancy, we have illustrated on another page.

April 29 saw their Majesties at Leopardstown races, where a delightful spring day favoured the gay assemblage. Their Majesties were accompanied to the racecourse by Princess Victoria, the Lord Lieutenant, and the members of the Viceregal house-party. At the enclosure they were received by the stewards of the Club, who were headed by the Earl of Enniskillen and Major-General Paget. On April 30 the Dublin visit came to an end, and King Edward and Queen Alexandra proceeded to Kilkenny. Leaving Kingsbridge Station at 11.15, their Majesties reached Kilkenny after a two hours' run over the Great Southern and Western Railway. At Kilkenny Station, which was beautifully decorated, their Majesties were received by the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, who were to be their host and hostess at Kilkenny Castle. Before leaving the station the King received addresses from the City of Kilkenny and other public bodies. The ladies of Kilkenny presented her Majesty with an album, and on their behalf Miss Pauline Wheeler, Colonel Wheeler's little daughter, presented a bouquet. His Majesty replied to the addresses in most cordial terms, and referred to the new spirit that is abroad in Ireland and is everywhere making for good. In the afternoon the royal visitors went to the Kilkenny Agricultural Show in St. James's Park. In the evening there was a party at the Castle. On Sunday their Majesties attended Divine Service in St. Canice's Cathedral, where the Bishop of Ossory preached. On the following day the King and Queen proceeded to Waterford, which we hope to illustrate and describe in detail next week.

THE OPENING OF THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION. On April 30 there was opened at St. Louis the great Industrial Exhibition which is to commemorate the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. The proceedings had a truly American air of novelty, and although the Presidential presence was wanting, Mr. Roosevelt was nevertheless the moving spirit of the occasion, for by means of an electric wire to Washington he started the machinery

in the vast power-house. Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, attended on the President's behalf and declared the Exhibition open, and Mr. Francis, the president of the Exhibition, gave an address of welcome and recounted the history of the undertaking. Everything is on a Brobdignagian scale, and in some cases the sense of humour has been sacrificed in order to fill the eye. The Exhibition will remain open for seven months.

## OUR PORTRAITS.

The new Master of the Temple, in succession to the late Canon Ainger, is Rector of Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, and was formerly President of Trinity College, Oxford. Mr. Woods, who is in his sixty-second year, was educated at Lancing College, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was elected a Fellow of Trinity and a tutor in 1865, and was ordained in the following year. He was morning preacher at St. Nicholas', Abingdon, for eight years, and has been senior Proctor of the University, and Bursar, as well as President of Trinity. Earl Brownlow, to whom he acted as chaplain and librarian, presented him to the Rectory of Little Gaddesden five years ago.

Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, the new Rear-Admiral, is well known, by name at all events, to the general public by reason of his position as Commodore of the flotilla of royal yachts. He is the eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and is not yet forty-nine. His record of war service is exceptional for an officer of his age. Entering the Navy in 1869, he has taken part in the Transkei War of 1877 and 1878, the Zulu Campaign, and the Egyptian War of 1882. He was afterwards transferred to the royal yacht, was promoted Commander in 1884, was chosen to command the *Osborne*, the yacht of the King, then Prince of Wales, in 1889; became Captain of the *Trafalgar*, junior flag-ship in the Mediterranean, in 1894, and of the



Photo. Peale, Waterford.  
SIR JAMES POWER,  
MAYOR OF WATERFORD (NEW KNIGHT).

Evidently there is more fun in the Constitution than is dreamt of by many politicians. Here is the *Westminster Gazette*

telling us that as the Parliament of 1900 was elected on the "khaki issue," the Government had no authority to pass the Education Act of 1902. Hence the resistance to that Act in Wales and elsewhere is not a breach of the law, as the law is understood by persons with consciences. This is extremely droll, because it would make a Parliament elected on the "khaki issue" quite incompetent to legislate. According to this theory, nothing the Government has done has any moral validity. The Anglo-French Agreement, for instance, is not binding on the country. It follows also that every Parliament legislates without warrant, and passes Acts which are morally null and void. The Parliament of 1880 was certainly not elected to pass a Land Act for Ireland, so that performance must be classed among laws that ought to be broken. The Parliament of 1885 was certainly not elected to pass Home Rule; but that did not prevent Mr. Gladstone from trying to pass the Home Rule Bill of 1886. The *Westminster* should mention this in its next article on the drolleries of the Constitution.

Turkey has addressed a formal protest to the British and French Cabinets against the Anglo-French Agreement. The

Agreement concerns Egypt. Egypt is nominally the vassal of Turkey; therefore the Caliph ought to have been consulted before the Agreement was signed. This borders on the humorous. The last time the Sultan was consulted about Egyptian affairs he had the opportunity of getting us out of the country. For some mysterious reason he would not sign the Convention proposed to him by Lord Salisbury in 1887, under which Egypt was to have been evacuated by the British troops. Since then we have administered Egypt without any regard for the Sultan's opinions. The natives have long ceased to think about the Sultan, and the Khedive pays no heed to Constantinople. But it is part of the diplomatic game for Abdul Hamid to make a protest against an arrangement which does not concern him. Great Britain and France have now an opportunity to treat him to the polite evasion which he deals out so liberally to them.

## THE SOMALILAND ACTION.

British naval force on April 21. The landing-party was drawn from the *Hyacinth*, the *Fox*, and the *Mohawk*, and the men were led in person by the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station. The Dervishes had fortified themselves very strongly behind stone zaribas and towers, and they made a stubborn resistance. Guns could not be landed, so the position was carried by the British at the point of the bayonet, the storming being effected in very fine style. The British lost two seamen and a stoker killed and six men wounded. It is proposed to hand Illig over to a tribe friendly to the Italian Government.

It is cheering to know that there is one country in the world where internecine strife is carried on under the impartial supervision of British and American naval officers. It appears that a British cruiser and an American cruiser happened to be in a Haitian port when the annual revolution broke out. The two commanders intimated that they could not allow any fighting in the town, where there was a good deal of British and American property. Upon this the Government and the Opposition invited the commanders to choose a battlefield. This was done with perfect gravity, and the battle came off. The Government had the worst of it, and again the naval experts were invited to be so good as to step in and act as umpires. Thus the revolution was arranged with the smallest possible inconvenience to the parties concerned. Lord Selborne tells this story, so it is official, and not a fairy tale. It is one of many tributes to the fine common-sense of British and American sailors. When they act together they are hard to beat.



Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE ANTONIN DVORAK,  
COMPOSER.



Photo. Russell.  
THE REV. H. G. WOODS, D.D.,  
NEW MASTER OF THE TEMPLE.

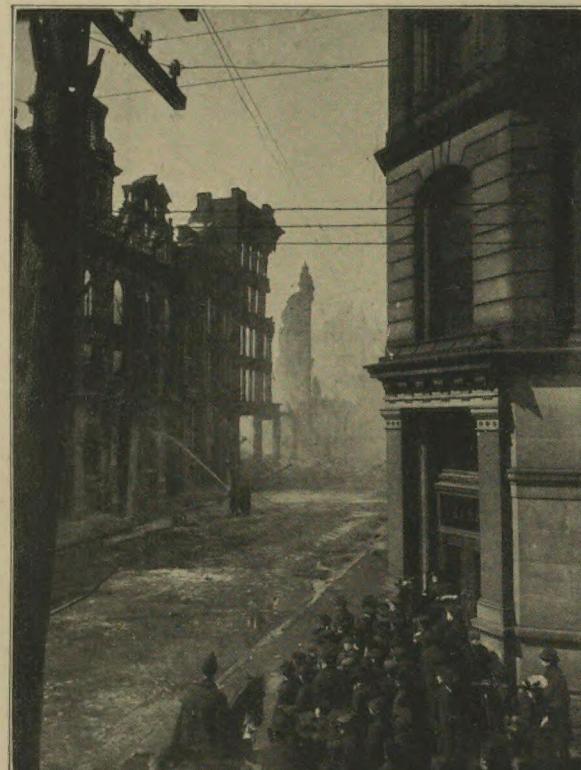


Photo. supplied by Frank Yeigh.  
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BUSINESS QUARTER OF TORONTO BY FIRE, APRIL 19 AND 20: THE RUINS OF WELLINGTON STREET, LOOKING WEST.

Damage was done to the extent of fifteen million dollars, 130 buildings being destroyed.

battle-ship *Jupiter* in 1900. His appointment to the command he now holds dates from August of last year, when he succeeded Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton.

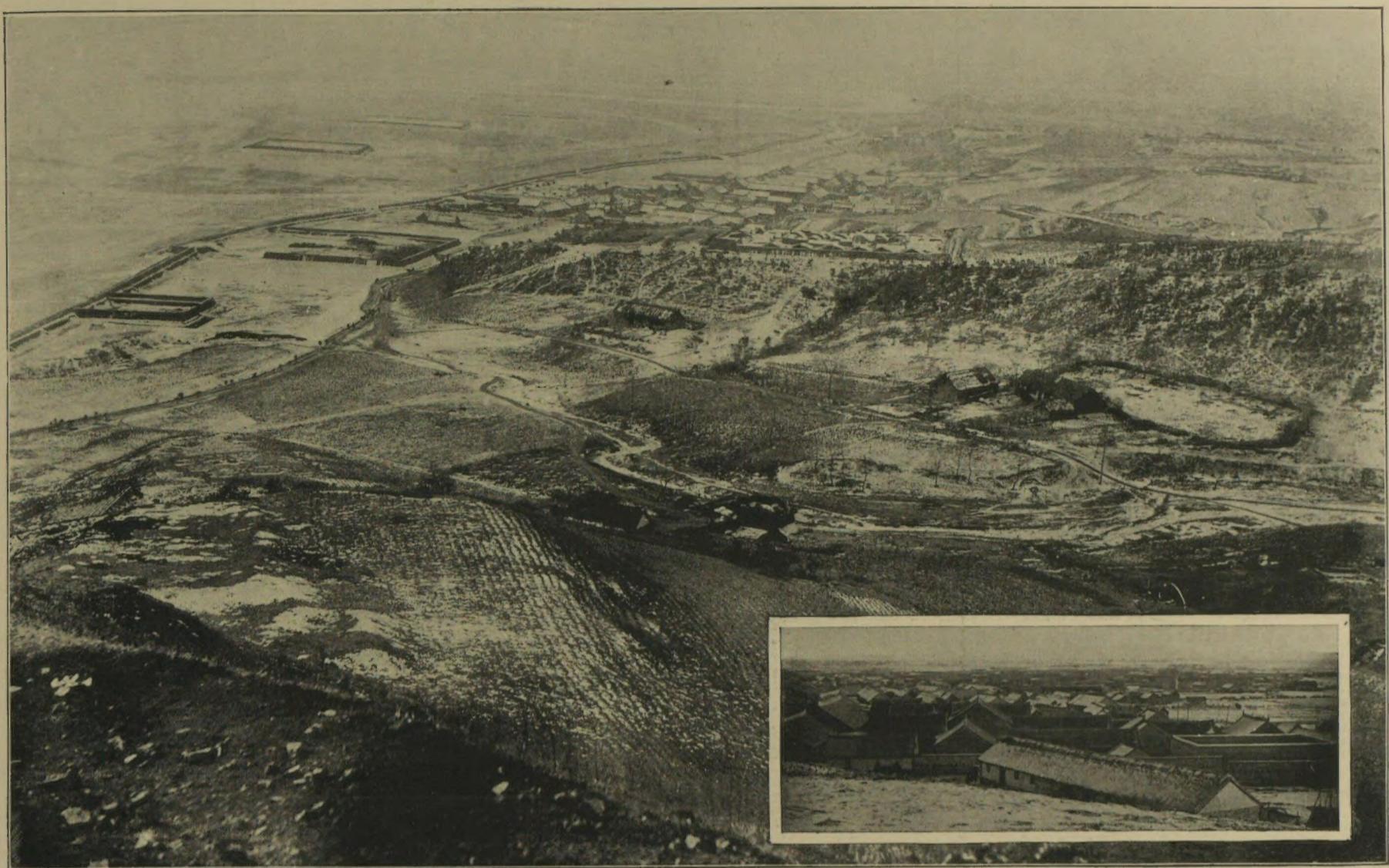
Sir James Power, who has been knighted by the King, owes the honour, somewhat indirectly it is true, to an act of personal heroism. Some time ago his drapery establishment caught fire, and in his successful efforts to rescue two of his workmen, he very nearly lost his own life, and sustained injuries which necessitated three months in hospital. The hold he thus gained upon the sympathies of his fellow-citizens has placed him twice at their head as Mayor of Waterford. Sir James is about thirty-eight years of age.

The career of Antonin Dvorak, who died at Prague on May 1, is an excellent example of the triumph of genius over circumstance. The composer's father was a comparatively well-to-do butcher and innkeeper, and did his utmost to foster his son's musical talent, but the fact remains that young Dvorak's early training was limited to hearing the itinerant musicians travelling through Mühlhausen, lessons on the violin from the village schoolmaster, and choir practice. In 1853 he was sent to school at Zlonitz, where the organist taught him the piano and organ and a certain amount of theory. Four years later he entered the organ school at Prague, and, supplies from home ceasing, supported himself by playing the viola in the town band, which was afterwards engaged for the opening of the Bohemian Theatre in Prague in 1862. There he found two good friends, studied hard, and by 1865 had written two symphonies and a grand opera on the subject of King Alfred. He first came seriously before the public as composer of an ode, "The Heirs of the White Mountain," but it was to Brahms—then deputed to examine candidates for a Government stipend at Vienna—that he owed his



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
SIR ARCHIBALD BERKELEY MILNE, BART.,  
NEW REAR-ADmirAL.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN DEFEAT ON LAND, AND THE NATIONAL TREASURY IT DEPLETES.



THE TOWN OF ANTUNG.

KIU-LIEN-CHENG, THE SCENE OF GENERAL KUROKI'S GREAT VICTORY OVER THE RUSSIANS ON MAY DAY, 1904.

In the distance the Kintioto Islands, abandoned by the Russians when the Second Japanese Division attacked, are dimly visible. Antung, the southern extremity of the Russian position, some eight miles down the river, was shelled by Japanese gun-boats, and burned and evacuated by the Russians.



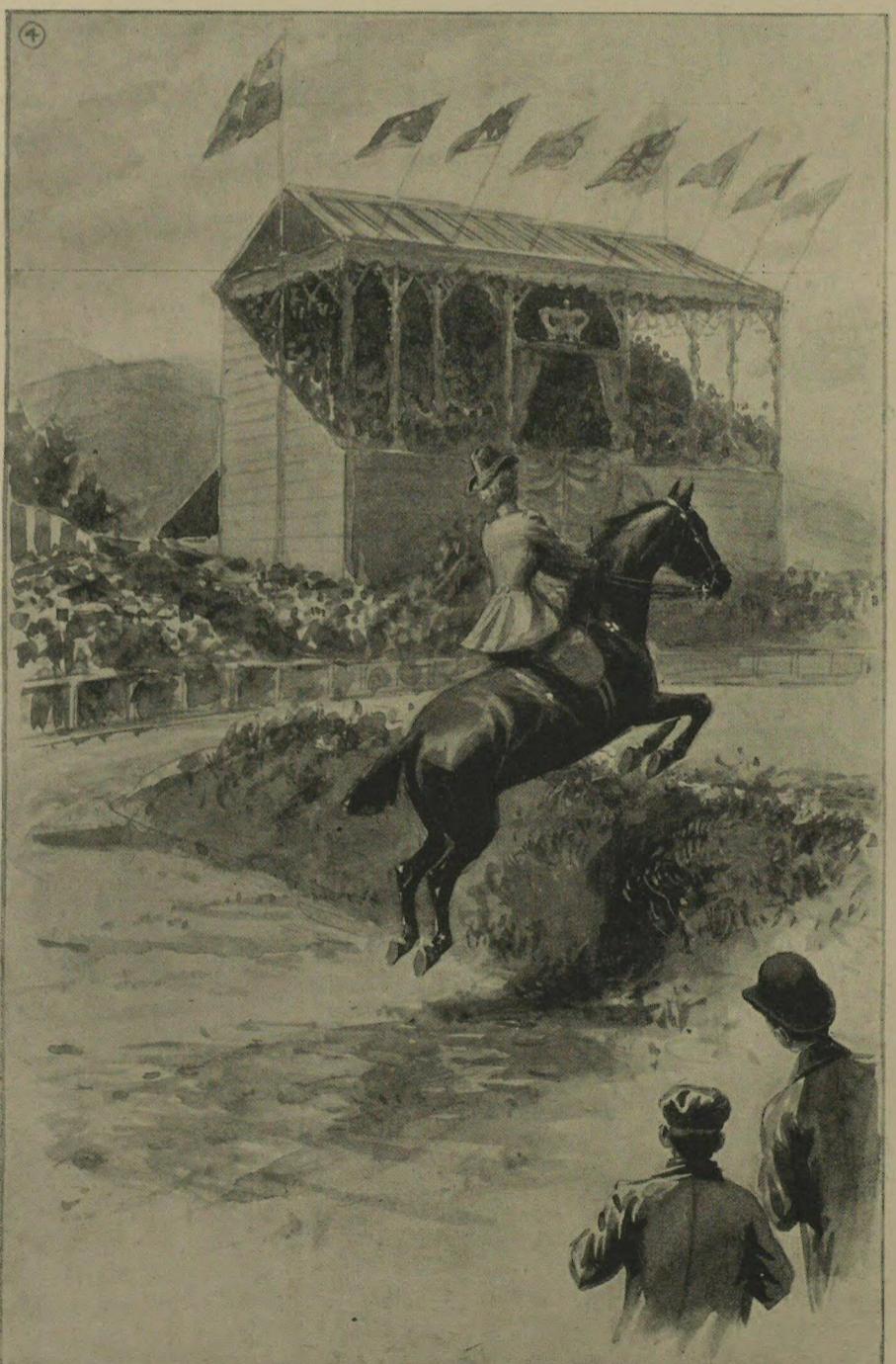
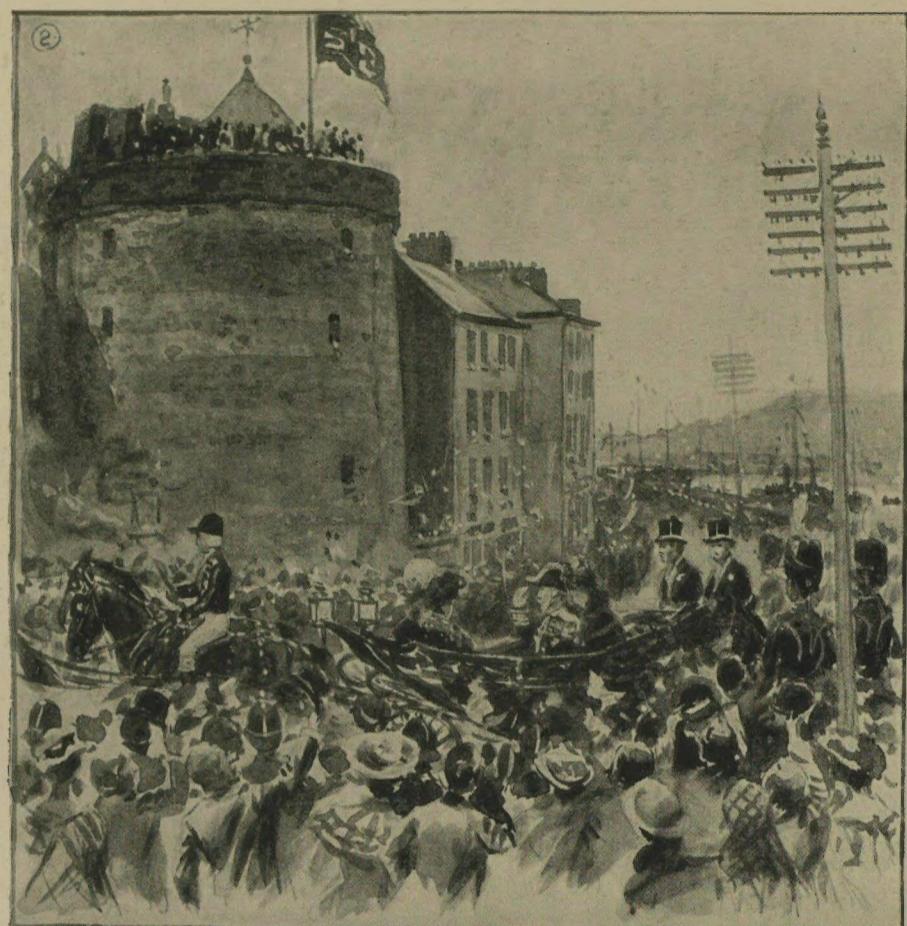
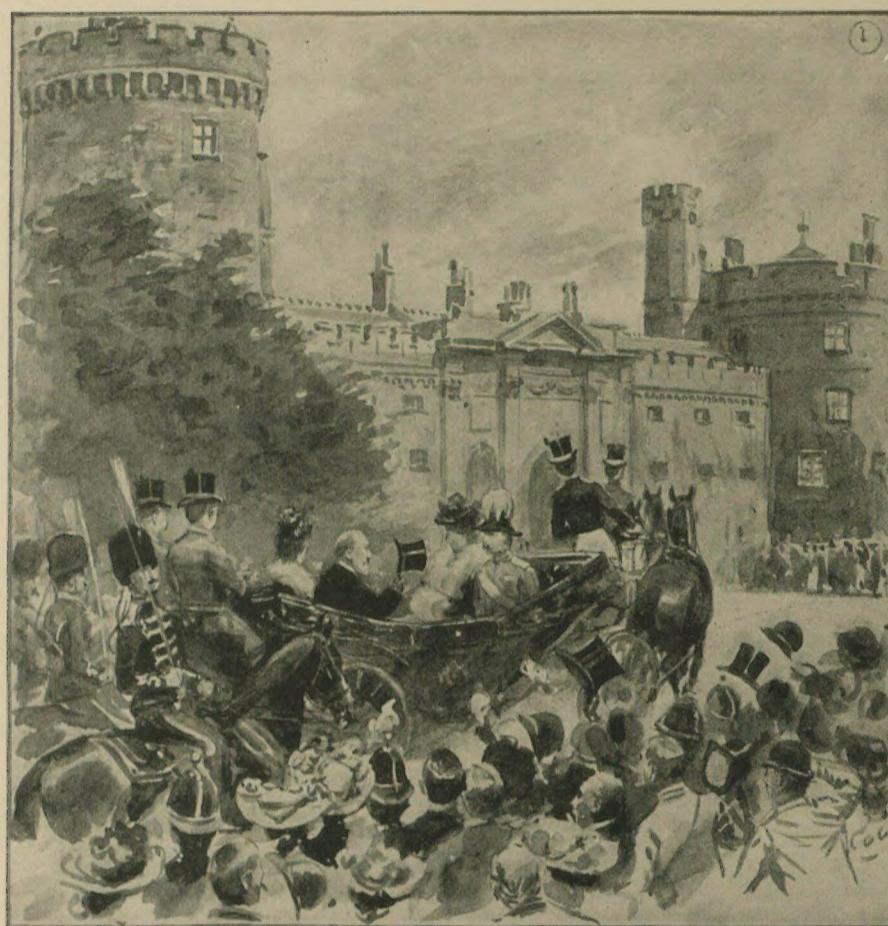
£100,000,000 STERLING AT A GLANCE: THE RUSSIAN GOLD RESERVE IN INGOTS AND COIN.

REPRODUCED FROM "THE WORLD'S WORK" (BY PERMISSION).

In the strong rooms of the Bank of Russia at St. Petersburg is stored a gold reserve of 1,000,000,000 roubles, or £100,000,000. Only a comparatively small part of this is available for a war fund.

LOYAL KILKENNY AND WATERFORD: SCENES OF THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCHES BY CLAUDE BYRNE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN IRELAND.

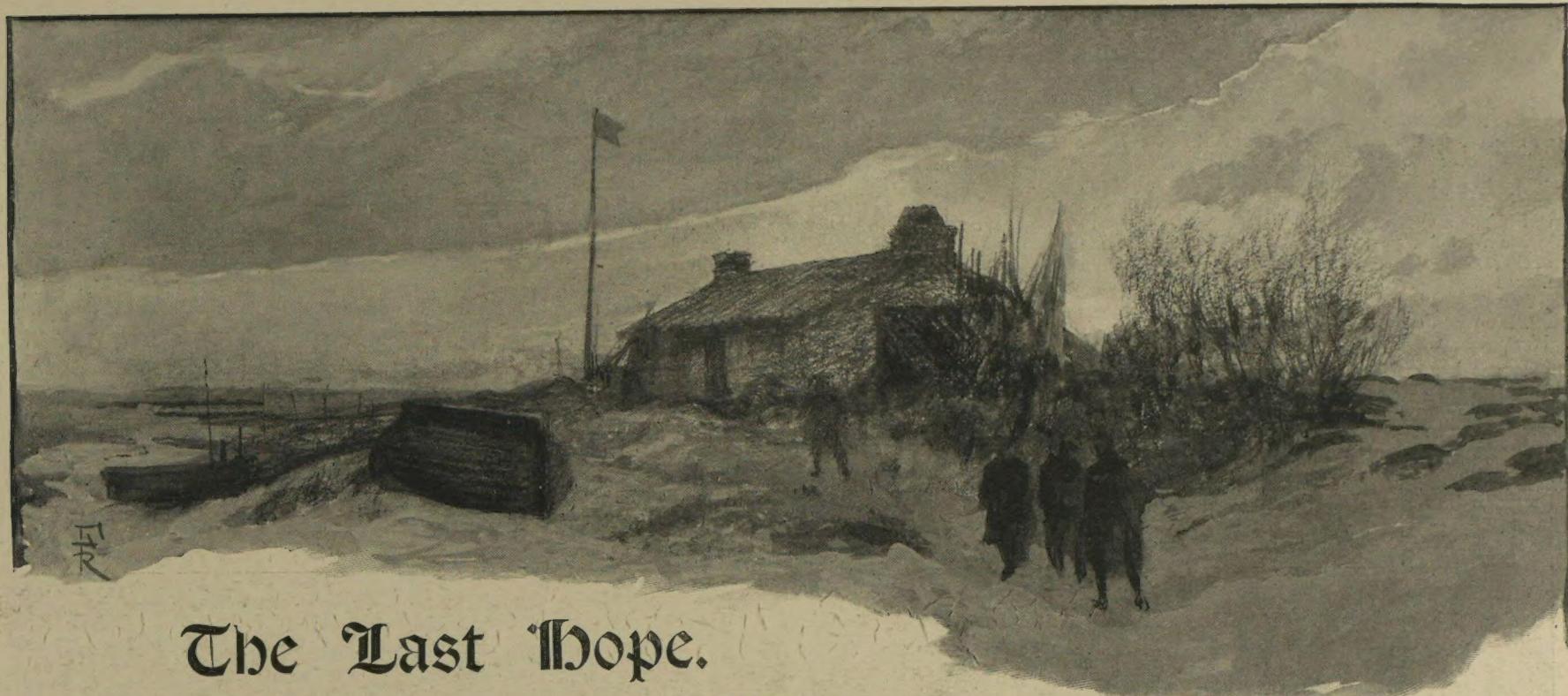


1. ROYAL GUESTS OF THE MARQUESS OF ORMONDE: THEIR MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL AT KILKENNY CASTLE.

2. THEIR MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL AT WATERFORD: PASSING THE MEDIEVAL TOWER.

3. AFTER DIVINE SERVICE ON MAY DAY: THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING ST. CANICE'S CATHEDRAL, ONE OF THE OLDEST ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS IN IRELAND.

4. AN IRISHWOMAN'S HORSEMANSHIP BEFORE THE KING: MISS LANGRISHE TAKING THE WATER-JUMP AT FULL GALLOP AT THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW, KILKENNY.



## The Last Hope.

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN.

\*

Illustrated by A. FORESTIER.

### CHAPTER XXXVII.

#### AN UNDERSTANDING.

Loo Barebone went back to the Château de Gemosac after those travels in Provence which terminated so oddly on board *The Last Hope*, at anchor in the Garonne River.

The Marquis received him with enthusiasm and a spirit of optimism which age could not dim.

"Everything is going à merveille," he cried. "In three months we shall be ready to strike our blow—to make our great *coup* for France. The failure of Turner's bank was a severe check, I admit, and for a moment I was in despair. But now we are sure that we shall have the money for Albert de Chantonnay's Beauvoir estate by the middle of January. The death of Madame la Duchesse was a misfortune. If we could have persuaded her to receive you—your face would have done the rest, *mon ami*—we should have been invincible. But she was broken, that poor lady. Think of her life! Few women would have survived half of the troubles that she carried on those proud shoulders from childhood."

They were sitting in the little salon in the building that adjoined the gate-house of Gemosac, of which the stone stairs must have rung beneath the red spurs of fighting men; of which the walls were dented still with the mark of arms.

Barebone had given an account of his journey, which had been carried through without difficulty. Everywhere success had waited upon him; enthusiasm had marked his passage. In returning to France he had stolen a march on his enemies, for nothing seemed to indicate that his presence in the country was known to them.

"I tell you," the Marquis explained, "that he has his hands full, that man in Paris. It is only a month since he changed his Ministry. Who is this St. Arnaud, his Minister of War? Who is Maupas, his Prefect of Police? Does Monsieur Maupas know that we are nearly ready for our *coup*? Bah! Tell me nothing of that sort, gentlemen."

And this was the universally accepted opinion at this time of Louis Bonaparte, the President of a tottering Republic divided against itself: a dull man at his wits' end. For months all Europe had been turning an inquiring and watchful eye on France. Socialism was rampant; secret societies honeycombed the community. There was some danger in the air, men knew not what; catastrophe was imminent, and none knew where to look for its approach. But all thought that it must come at the end of the year. A sort of panic took hold of all classes. They dreaded the end of 1851.

The Marquis de Gemosac spoke openly of these things before Juliette; she had been present when Loo and he talked together of this last journey so happily accomplished, so fruitful of result. And Loo did not tell the Marquis that he had seen his old ship, *The Last Hope*, in the river at Bordeaux, and had gone on board of her.

Juliette listened as she worked beneath the lamp at the table in the middle of the room. The lace-work she had brought from the convent-school was not finished yet. It was exquisitely fine and delicate; and Juliette executed the most difficult patterns with a sort of careless ease. Sometimes, when the Marquis was more than usually extravagant in his anticipations of success or showed a superlative contempt for his foes, Juliette glanced at Barebone over her lace-work; but she rarely took part in the talk when politics were under discussion.

In domestic matters, however, this new châtelaine showed considerable shrewdness. She was not ignorant of the price of hay, and knew to a cask how much wine was stored in the vault beneath the old chapel. On these subjects the Marquis good-humouredly followed her advice sometimes. His word had always been law in the whole neighbourhood, which, indeed, it should be. Was he not the head of one of the oldest families in France?

"But, *pardieu*, she shows a wisdom quite phenomenal—that little one," the Marquis would tell his friends with a hearty laugh. It was only natural that he should consider amusing the idea of uniting wisdom

and youth and beauty in one person. It is still a universally accepted law that old people must be wise and young persons only charming. Some may think that they could point to a wise child born of foolish parents; to a daughter who is well educated and shrewd, possessing a sense of logic, and a mother who is ignorant and foolish; to a son who has more sense than his father; but, of course, such observers must be mistaken. Old theories must be the right ones. The Marquis had no doubt of this, at all events, and thought it most amusing that Juliette should establish order in the chaos of domestic affairs at Gemosac.

"You are grave," said Juliette to Barebone one evening, soon after his return, when they happened to be alone in the little drawing-room. Barebone was, in fact, not a lively companion; for he had sat staring at the log-fire for quite three minutes when his eyes might assuredly have been better employed. "You are grave. Are you thinking of your sins?"

"When I think of those, Mademoiselle, I laugh. It is when I think of you that I am grave."

"Thank you."

"So I am always grave; you understand."

She glanced quickly, not at him, but towards him, and then continued her lace-making, with the ghost of a smile tilting the corners of her lips.

"It is because I have something to tell you."

"A secret?" she inquired, and she continued to smile, but differently, and her eyes hardened almost to resentment.

"Yes, a secret. It is a secret only known to two other people in the world besides myself. And they will never let you know even that they share it with you, Mademoiselle."

"Then they are not women," she said, with a sudden laugh. "Tell it to me, then—your secret."

There had been an odd suggestion of foreknowledge in her manner, as if she were humouring him by pretending to accept as a secret of vast importance some news which she had long known—that little air of patronage which even schoolgirls bestow at times upon white-haired men. It is part of the maternal instinct. But this vanished when she heard that she was to share the secret with two men, and she repeated impatiently, "Tell me, please."

"It is a secret which will make a difference to us all our lives, Mademoiselle," he said warningly. "It will not leave us the same as it found us. It has made a difference to all who know it. Therefore I have only decided to tell you after long consideration. It is, in fact, a point of honour. It is necessary for you to know, whatever the result may be. Of that I have no doubt."

He laughed reassuringly, which made her glance at him gravely, almost anxiously.

"And are you going on telling it to other people afterwards?" she inquired; "to my father, for instance?"

"No, Mademoiselle. It comes to you and it stops at you. I do not mind withholding it from your father, and from all the friends who have been so kind to me in France. I do not mind deceiving Kings and Emperors, Mademoiselle, and even the People, which is now always spelt in capital letters, and must be spoken of with bated breath. . . ."

She gave a scornful little laugh as at the sound of an old jest—the note of a deathless disdain which was in the air she breathed.

"Not even the newspapers which are trying to govern France. All that is a question of politics. But when it comes to you, Mademoiselle, that is a different matter."

"Ah!"

"Yes. It is then a question of love."

Juliette slowly changed colour, but she gave a little gay laugh of incredulity, and bent her head away from the light of the lamp.

"That is a different code of honour altogether," he said gravely—"a code one does not wish to tamper with."

"No?" she inquired, with the odd little smile of foreknowledge again.

"No. And therefore, before I go any farther, I think it best to tell you that I am not what I am

pretending to be. I am pretending to be the son of the little Dauphin who escaped from the Temple. He may have escaped from the Temple; that I don't know. But I know—or, at least, I think I know—that he is not buried in Farlingford Churchyard, and he was not my father. I can pass as the grandson of Louis XVI.; I know that. I can deceive all the world; I can even climb to the throne of France perhaps—there are many, as you know, who think I shall do it without difficulty. But I do not propose to deceive you, Mademoiselle."

There was a short silence while Loo watched her face. Juliette had not even changed colour. When she was satisfied that he had nothing more to add she looked at him, her needle poised in the air.

"Do you think it matters?" she asked in a little, cool, even voice.

It was so different from what he had expected that for a moment he was taken aback. Captain Clubbe's bluff, uncompromising reception of the same news had haunted his thoughts. "The square thing," that sailor had said; "and d—n your friends! d—n France!" Loo looked at Juliette in doubt; then suddenly he understood her point of view; he understood her. He had learnt to understand a number of people and a number of points of view during the last twelve months.

"So long as I succeed?" he suggested.

"Yes," she answered simply. "So long as you succeed I do not see that it can matter who you are."

"And if I succeed," pursued Loo gravely, "will you marry me, Mademoiselle?"

"Oh, I never said that!" in a voice that was ready to yield to a really good argument.

"And if I fail . . ." Barebone paused for an instant—he still doubted his own perception. "And if I fail, you would not marry me under any circumstances?"

"I do not think my father would let me," she answered, with her eyes cast down upon her lace-frame.

Barebone laughed. He leant forward to put together the logs, which burnt with a white incandescence that told of a frosty night. The Marquis had business in the town, and would soon return from the notary's in time to dress for dinner.

"Well," said Loo, over his shoulder, "it is better to understand each other, is it not?"

"Yes," she answered significantly. She ignored the implied sarcasm altogether. There was so much meaning in her reply that Loo turned to look at her. She was smiling as she worked.

"Yes," she went on. "You have told me your secret—a secret. But I have the other too; the secret you have not told me, *mon ami*. I have had it always."

"Ah . . . ?"

"The secret that you do not love me," said Juliette in her little, wise, even voice; "that you have never loved me. Ah! You think we do not know. You think that I am too young. But we are never too young to know that, to know all about it. I think we know it in our cradles."

She spoke with a strange philosophy far beyond her years. It might have been Madame de Chantonnay who spoke, with all that lady's vast experience of life and without any of her folly.

"You think I am pretty. Perhaps I am. Just pretty enough to enable you to pretend, and you have pretended very well at times. You are good at pretending, one must conclude. Oh! I bear no ill-will . . ."

She broke off and looked at him, with a gay laugh in which there was certainly no note of ill-will to be detected.

"But it is as well," she went on, "as you say, that we should understand each other. Thank you for telling me your secret—the one you have told me. I am flattered at that mark of your confidence. A woman is always glad to be told a secret, and immediately begins to anticipate the pleasure she will take in telling it to others—in confidence."

She looked up for a moment from her work; for Loo had given a short laugh. She looked, to satisfy herself that it was not the ungenerous laugh that nine men out of ten would have cast at her; and it was not. For Loo was looking at her with frank amusement.

"Oh, yes!" she said. "I know that too. It is one of the items not included in a convent education. It is unnecessary to teach us such things as that. We know them before we go in. Your secret is safe enough with me, however—the one you have told me. That is the least I can promise in return for your confidence. As to the other secret, *bon Dieu!* we will pretend I do not know it if you like. At all events, you can vow that you never told me if—if ever you are called upon to do so."

She paused for a moment to finish off a thread. Then, when she reached out her hand for the reel she glanced at him with a smile not unkind.

"So you need not pretend any more, Monsieur," she said, seeing that Barebone was wise enough to keep silence. "I do not know who you are, *mon ami*," she went on in a little burst of confidence, "and as I told you just now, I do not care. And as to that other matter, there is no ill-will. I only permit myself to wonder sometimes if she is pretty. That is feminine, I suppose. One can be feminine quite young, you understand."

She looked at him with unfathomable eyes and a little smile such as men never forget once they have seen it.

"But you were inclined to be ironical just now when I said I would marry you if you were successful. So I mention that other secret just to show that the under-

where the newspapers are to be bought. No newspapers, if you please! The Paris journals of last Sunday—and this is Friday evening. Nothing since that. No Bordeaux journal. No news at all from Paris; absolute silence from Toulouse and Limoges. 'It is another revolution,' they tell each other. Something has happened, and no one knows what. A man comes up to me and tugs at my sleeve. 'Inside your walls, Monsieur le Marquis; waste no time,' he whispers, and is gone. He is some stable-boy. I have seen him somewhere. I; inside my walls! Here in Gemosac, where I see nothing but bare heads as I walk through the streets. Name of God! I should laugh at such a precaution. And while I am still trying to gather information, the man comes back to me. 'It is not the people you have to fear,' he whispers in my ear. 'It is the Government. The order for your arrest is at the Gendarmerie, for it was I who took it there. Monsieur Albert was arrested yesterday, and is now in La Rochelle. Madame de Chantonnay's house is guarded. It is from Madame I come.' And again he goes. While I am hesitating I hear the step of a horse, tired, and yet urged to its utmost. It is Dormer Colville, this faithful friend, who is from Paris in thirty-six hours, to warn us. He shall tell his story himself."

they charged the crowd on Wednesday. He has got rid of his opponents by putting them in prison. Many, it is said, are already on their way to exile in Cayenne; the prisons are full. There is a warrant out against myself; against you, Barebone; against you, of course, Monsieur le Marquis. Albert de Chantonnay was arrested at Tours and is now in La Rochelle. We may escape—we may get away to-night. . . ."

He paused and looked hurriedly towards the door; for someone was coming up the stairs; someone who wore sabots. It was the servant Marie who came unceremoniously into the room with the exaggerated calm of one who realises the gravity of the situation and means to master it.

"The town is on fire," she explained curtly; "they have begun on the Gendarmerie. Doubtless they have heard that these gentlemen are to be arrested, and it is to give other employment to the gendarmes. But the cavalry has arrived from Saintes, and I come upstairs to ask Monsieur to come down and help. It is my husband who is a fool. Holy Virgin! how many times have I regretted having married such a blockhead as that! He says he cannot raise the drawbridge. To raise it three feet would be to gain three hours. So I came to get Monsieur," she pointed at Barebone with a steady



"You are grave," said Juliette to Barebone.

standing you wish to arrive at may be mutual—there may be two sides to it. I hear my father coming. That is his voice at the gate. We will leave things as they stand; *n'est-ce pas?*"

She rose as she spoke and went towards the door. The Marquis's voice was raised, and there seemed to be some unusual clamour at the gate.

#### CHAPTER XXXVIII.

##### A COUP D'ÉTAT.

As the Marquis de Gemosac's step was already on the stairs, Barebone was spared the necessity of agreeing in words to the inevitable.

A moment later the old man hurried into the room. He had not even waited to remove his coat and gloves. A few snowflakes powdered his shoulders.

"Ah!" he cried on perceiving Barebone. "Good! You are safe!" He turned to speak to someone who was following him up the stairs with the slower steps of one who knew not his way.

"All is well," he cried. "He is here. Give yourself no anxiety."

And the second comer crossed the threshold, coming suddenly out of the shadow of the staircase. It was Dormer Colville, white with snow, his face grey and worn. He shook hands with Barebone and bowed to Juliette, but the Marquis gave him no time to speak.

"I go down into the town," he explained breathlessly. "The streets are full. There is a crowd on the market-place, more especially round the tobacconist's

"There is not much to tell," said Colville in a hollow voice. He looked round for a chair, and sat down rather abruptly. "Louis Bonaparte is absolute master of France, that is all. He must be so by this time. When I escaped from Paris yesterday morning nearly all the streets were barricaded. But the troops were pouring into the city as I rode out—and artillery. I saw one barricade carried by artillery. Thousands must have been killed in the streets of Paris yesterday. . . ."

"And, *bon Dieu!* it is called a *coup d'état*," interrupted the Marquis.

"That was on Tuesday," explained Colville, in his tired voice, "at six o'clock on Tuesday morning. Yesterday and Wednesday were days of massacre."

"But, my friend," exclaimed the Marquis impatiently, "tell us how it happened. You laugh! It is no time to laugh."

"I do not know," replied Colville, with an odd smile. "I think there is nothing else to be done. It is all so complete. We are so utterly fooled by this man, whom the whole world took to be a dolt. On Tuesday morning he arrested seventy-eight of the Representatives. When Paris awoke, the streets had been placarded in the night with the decree of the President of the Republic. The National Assembly was dissolved. The Council of State was dissolved. Martial law was declared. And why? He does not even trouble to give a reason. He has the army at his back. The soldiers cried '*Vive l'Empereur!*' as

finger, "who has his wits on the top always, and two hands at the end of his arms."

"But it is little use to raise the drawbridge," objected the Marquis. "They will soon get a ladder and place it against the breach in the wall and climb in."

"Not if I am on the wall, who amuse myself with a hay-fork, Monsieur le Marquis," replied Marie, with that exaggerated respect which implies a knowledge of mental superiority. She beckoned curtly to Loo and clattered down the stairs, followed by Barebone. The others did not attempt to go to their assistance, and the Marquis de Gemosac had a hundred questions to ask Colville.

The Englishman had little to tell of his own escape. There were so many more important arrests to be made that the overworked police of Monsieur de Maupas had only been able to apportion to him a bungler whom Colville had easily outwitted.

"And Madame St. Pierre Lawrence?" inquired the Marquis.

"Madame quitted Paris on Tuesday for England under the care of John Turner, who had business in London. He kindly offered to escort her across the Channel."

"Then she, at all events, is safe," said the Marquis, with a little wave of the hand indicating his satisfaction. "He is not brilliant, Monsieur Turner—so few English are—but he is solid, I think."

"I think he is the cleverest man I know," said Dormer Colville thoughtfully. And before they had spoken again Barebone returned.

He, like Marie, had grasped at once the serious aspect of the situation, whereas the Marquis succeeded only in reaching it with a superficial touch. He prattled of the political crisis in Paris, and bade his friends rest assured that law and order must ultimately prevail. He even seemed to cherish the comforting assurance that Providence must in the end interfere on behalf of a Legitimate succession. For this old noble was the true son of a father who had believed to the end in that King who talked grandiloquently of the works of Seneca and Tacitus while driving from the Temple to his trial, with the mob hooting and yelling imprecations into the carriage windows.

The Marquis de Gemosac found time to give a polite opinion on John Turner while the streets of Gemosac were being cleared by the cavalry from Saintes, and the Gendarmerie, burning briskly, lighted up a scene of bloodshed.

"We have raised the drawbridge a few feet," said Barebone; "but the chains are rusted, and may easily be broken by a blacksmith. It will serve to delay them a few minutes, but it is not the mob we seek to keep out, and any organised attempt to break in would succeed in half an hour. We must go, of course."

He turned to Colville, with whom he had met and faced difficulties in the past. Colville might easily have escaped to England with Mrs. St. Pierre Lawrence, but he had chosen the better part. He had undertaken a long journey through disturbed France only to throw in his lot at the end of it with two pre-condemned men. Loo turned to him as to one who had proved himself capable enough in an emergency, brave in face of danger.

"We cannot stay here," he said; "the gates will serve to give us an hour's start, but no more. I suppose there is another way out of the château?"

"There are two ways," answered the Marquis. "One leads to a house in the town and the other emerges at the mill down below the walls. But, alas! both are lost sight of. My ancestors—"

"I know the shorter one," put in Juliette, "the passage that leads to the mill. I can show you the entrance to that, which is in the crypt of the chapel, hidden behind the casks of wine."

She spoke to Barebone, only half concealing, as Marie had done, the fact that the great respect with which the Marquis de Gemosac was treated was artificial, and would fall to pieces under the strain of an emergency—a faint echo of the old régime.

"When you are gone," the girl continued, still addressing Barebone, "Marie and I can keep them at least an hour—probably more. We may be able to keep them outside the walls all night, and when at last they come in, it will take them hours to satisfy themselves that you are not concealed within the enceinte."

She was quite cool, and even smiled at him with a white face.

"You are always right, Mademoiselle, and have a clear head," said Barebone.

"But no heart?" she answered in an undertone, under cover of her father's endless talk to Colville, and with a glance which Barebone could not understand.

In a few minutes Dormer Colville pronounced himself ready to go, and refused to waste further precious minutes in response to Monsieur de Gemosac's offers of hospitality. No dinner had been prepared; for Marie had sterner business in hand, and could be heard beneath the windows urging her husband to display a courage superior to that of a rabbit. Juliette hurried to the kitchen, and there prepared a parcel of cold meat and bread for the fugitives to eat as they fled.

"We might remain hidden in a remote cottage," Barebone had suggested to Colville, "awaiting the development of events, but our best chance is *The Last Hope*. She is at Bordeaux, and must be nearly ready for sea."

So it was hurriedly arranged that they should make their way on foot to a cottage on the marsh, while Jean was dispatched to Bordeaux with a letter for Captain Clubbe.

"It is a pity," said Marie, when informed of this

"When Jean returns," she said practically. "I will send him to you at the Brémonts' cottage with food and clothing. But you must not attempt to communicate with us. You would only betray your whereabouts and do no good to us. We shall be quite safe in the château. Marie and I and Madame Maugiron are not afraid."

At which the Marquis laughed heartily. It was so amusing to think that one should be young and pretty—and not afraid. In the meantime Barebone was sealing his letter to Captain Clubbe. He had written it in the Suffolk dialect, spelling all the words as they are pronounced on that coast, and employing, when he could, the Danish and Dutch expressions in daily use on the foreshore, which no French official seeking to translate could find in any dictionary.

Loo gave his instructions to Jean himself, who received them in a silence not devoid of intelligence. The man had been round the walls and reported that nothing stirred beneath them, that there was more than one fire in the town, and that the streets appeared to be given over to disorder and riot.

"It is assuredly a change in the Government," he explained simply. "And there will be many for Monsieur l'Abbé to bury on Sunday."

Jean was to accompany them to the cottage of an old man who had once lived by ferrying the rare passenger across the Gironde. Having left them here, he could reach Blaye before daylight, from whence a passage up the river to Bordeaux would be easily procurable.

The boatman's cottage stood on the bank of a creek running into the Gironde. It was a lone building hidden among the low dunes that lie between the river and the marsh. Any one approaching it by daylight would be discernible half an hour in advance, and the man's boat, though old, was seaworthy. None would care to cross the lowlands at night except under the guidance of one or two who, like Jean, knew their way even in the dark.

Colville and Barebone had to help Jean to move the great casks stored in the crypt of the old chapel by which the entrance to the passage was masked.

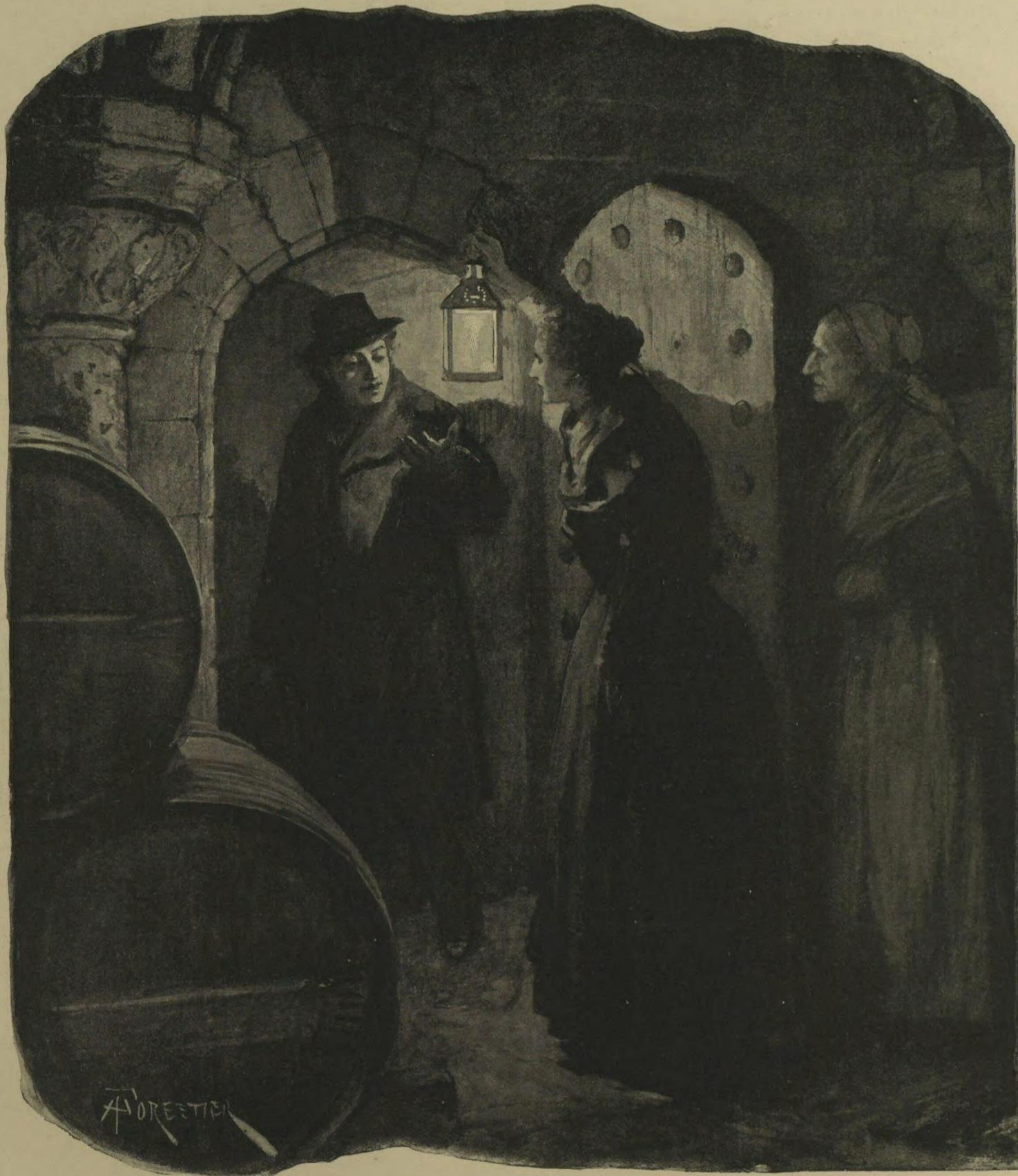
"It is, I recollect having been told, more than a passage—it is a ramp," explained the Marquis, who stood by. "It was intended for the passage of horses, so that a man might mount here and ride out into the mill-stream, actually beneath the mill-wheel which conceals the exit."

Juliette, a cloak thrown over her evening dress, had accompanied them, and stood near, holding a lantern above her head to give them light. It was an odd scene—a strange occupation for the last of the Gemosacs. Through the gaps in the toppling walls they could hear the roar of voices and the occasional report of a firearm in the streets of the town below. The door opened easily enough, and Jean, lighting a candle, led the way. Barebone was the last to follow. Within the doorway he turned to say good-bye. The light of the lantern flickered uncertainly on Juliette's fair hair.

"We may be back sooner than you expect, Mademoiselle," said Barebone.

"Or you may go—to England," she answered.

(To be concluded.)



"We may be back sooner than you expect, Mademoiselle."

plan, "that it is not I who wear the breeches. But I will make it clear to Jean that if he fails to carry out his task, he need not show his face at the gate again."

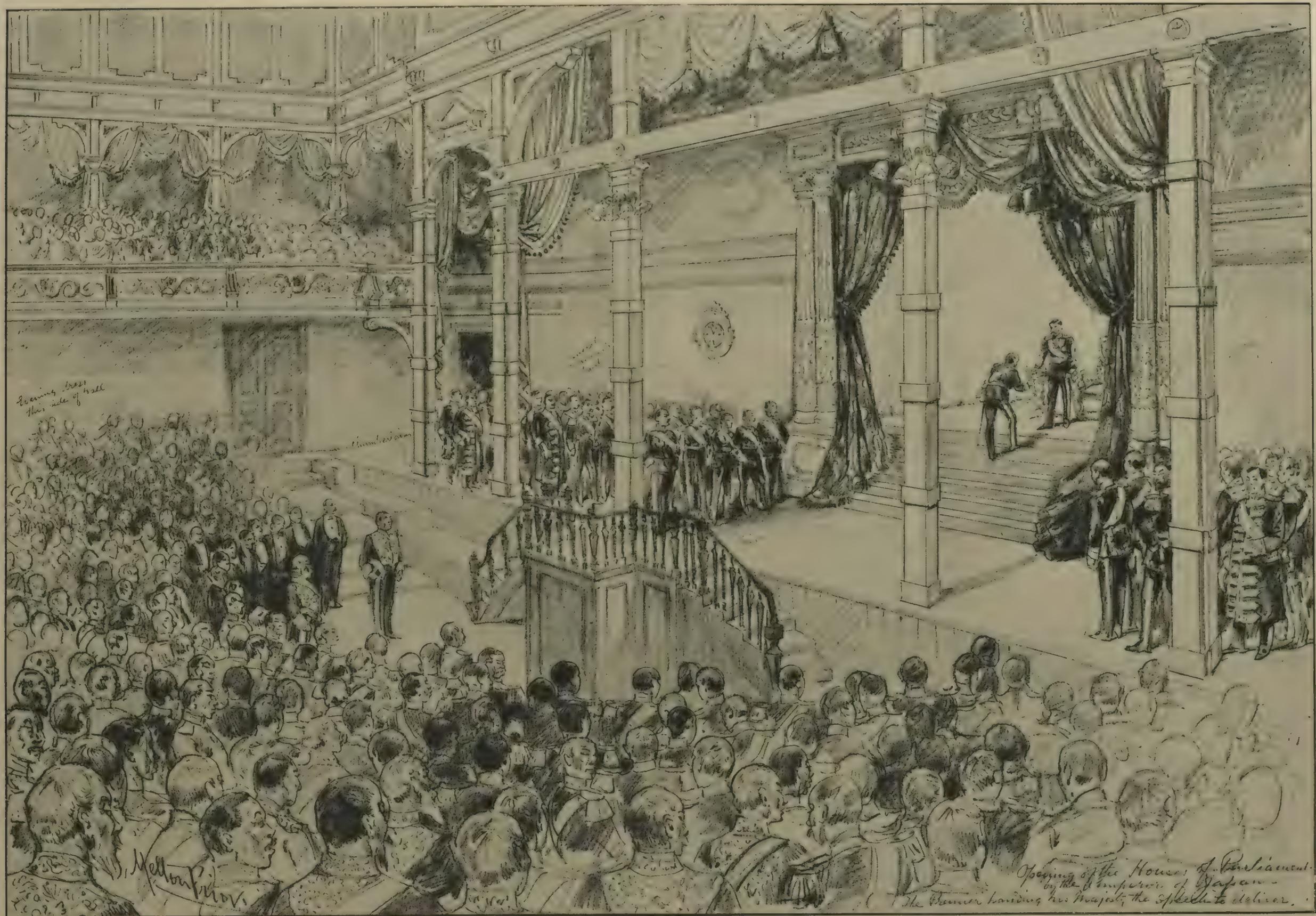
The Marquis ran, hither and thither, making a hundred suggestions, which were accepted in the soothing manner adopted towards children. He assured Juliette that their absence would be of short duration; that there was indeed no danger, but that he was acceding to the urgent persuasions of Barebone and Colville, who were perhaps unnecessarily alarmed, who did not understand how affairs were conducted in France. He felt assured that law and order must prevail.

"But if they have put Albert de Chantonnay in prison why should you be safe?" asked Juliette. To which the Marquis replied with a meaning cackle that she had a kind heart, and that it was only natural that it should be occupied at that moment with thoughts of that excellent young man, who, in his turn, was doubtless thinking of her in his cell at La Rochelle.

Which playful allusion to Albert de Chantonnay's pretensions was received by their object with a calm indifference.

PARLIAMENTARY METHODS IN THE ORIENT: A STATE OPENING OF A LEGISLATIVE SESSION IN JAPAN.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN OPENING THE WAR PARLIAMENT AT TOKIO: THE PREMIER HANDING HIS MAJESTY THE SPEECH TO DELIVER, MARCH 20.

*The office of handing the head of the State his speech, which is performed in England by the Lord Chancellor, devolves in Japan upon the Prime Minister.*

VOTING SIX MILLIONS FOR WAR: A BUDGET DEBATE IN THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE FAR EAST.



Minister of Marine. War Minister. Premier.  
(On Bench to Left of Pillar.)

Finance Minister.  
(In Tribune.)

THE FINANCE MINISTER ANSWERING AN IMPORTANT QUESTION DURING THE BUDGET DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT TOKIO

*When a member addresses the House of Representatives, he does not rise in his place, as in England, but ascends the tribune according to the practice of the French Chamber of Deputies. The members applaud by rattling the little metal number-plates attached to their desks.*

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## A GREAT SOCIAL SCIENCE SCHEME.

Among the aspects of science which concern themselves with our social welfare, none are of greater interest than those dealing with the question of provision for old age, and for other exigencies with which our common life is beset. Old-age pensions over and over again have been discussed in Britain without any practical result being arrived at—that is, from the State point of view. Insurance against accident, and also in view of making provision for old age, is no doubt included in the list of the ordinary businesses of the day; but the wider ideal of the social economist who sees in a universal or national movement for effecting such provision a highly desirable development, remains for evolution among us. It is different abroad, and especially in Germany; and so interesting is the account of what has been done in that country by the State in the way of insurance against permanent ill-health and old age, that I feel privileged in being able to lay the details of the scheme before my readers as a social science study of deep import.

My information is derived from a statement courteously addressed to me to the office of this Journal, and I presume it was under the idea that I might find therein material for comment and remark that I was so favoured. It appears that the imperial law regulating insurance against permanent ill-health and instituting old-age provision was passed in June 1889, and came into force in 1891. The Emperor William I. devoted the last years of his life to the encouragement and elaboration of the scheme, while the present Emperor in turn aided its full development with his characteristic zeal. There are twelve millions of a working population in the Empire. These bear one-half of the cost of insurance, the employers contributing the other moiety. The whole details are under the control of the Post Office, and it is notable that, thus being State-supervised, no working expenses are incurred.

Wise in their day and generation, the Germans make this insurance compulsory. After the age of sixteen, every worker, male and female, is required to contribute to the fund. If those whose incomes do not exceed £100 per annum choose to join, they may; only they pay the whole premium and do not share its cost with their employers. Four classes of insured are dealt with, the wages being respectively £18, £28, £42 per year, and above £42 but not exceeding £100. The weekly payments for the four classes are about 3d., 1d., 1½d., and 1½d., but the employers, as has been stated, contribute their own and supplementary share of the premiums. They see that both their own and their employees' amounts are punctually paid every week. The domestic servant equally participates in the insurance scheme, and she and her master or mistress conjointly pay the premium demanded. Where workers are not regularly employed or where the work is divided among various employers—as in the case of a charwoman—it is the employer giving the Monday's work who pays half of the insurance money for the week.

The money is taken to the Post Office. In exchange, a stamp is given for the amount, the stamp being affixed to a card. This last remains in the custody of the insured. A full card is replaced by another, which has the value of previous payments entered upon it. Since the institution of the scheme, the statement from which I quote gives the amount of money collected at five millions sterling. In twenty years the capital will have risen to twenty-five millions, and in eighty years to fifty millions. There is here witnessed, therefore, a scheme which has at least the merit of solving in a very easy and highly practical fashion that vexed question of the source of the fund out of which pensions shall be paid.

The working of the law is also interesting in respect of its simplicity and its fairness. Suppose a man permanently injured, or suffering from a disease that renders him incapable of following his daily labour, he will be entitled to a sick pension. If he is over seventy years of age, he can claim the old-age allowance. It is stated that the claim to the former is established if less than one-third of the yearly wage has been received; while if health is regained the pension ceases. The amounts paid are not large, but they are sufficient to enable the workers to tide over the evil day, and households of their own class gladly receive them for the sum as paying guests.

After five years' payments a worker is entitled to a sick pension; and there is a liberal provision for those who are aged, by which they can after one year's payment only draw a pension. This they can do if they prove that for at least three years previously they earned their own living. The amounts of the sick pensions paid for permanent want of employment (after five years' payments and under) are for the four classes already detailed: £5 14s., £6 5s., £6 11s., and £7 respectively. But the amounts rise proportionately to the years insured. Fifty years' payments would ensure a pension in the four classes amounting to £8, £12 10s., £15, and £20 15s. The old-age pensions, available after the seventieth year (with thirty years' payments), amount to £5 6s., £6 15s., £8 3s., and £9 11s. for the four classes. It seems that the "public purse" adds £2 10s. to each pension, this amount being included in the sums stated.

Servant-girls or other female workers may continue to pay premiums after marriage, the whole sums being paid by them. A man's widow, or his children if under fifteen years of age, may draw the pension for which he subscribed. Habitual drunkards are not paid in cash, but in kind. The great feature of this scheme is that it is not a charity, but a true insurance. Would that some statesmen here could spare time to study the German scheme, and inaugurate one for our own masses!

ANDREW WILSON.

## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

M SIM (Twickenham).—Probably Black would have done better by the move you suggest. It had been so pointed out in one of the published analyses of the game.

CALPE (Gibraltar).—We have carefully played over your game, but fear that many oversights spoil it for the purpose of publication. There are several others besides the one you point out.

T M EGLINTON (Handsworth).—Your problem is too elementary for our use. We shall be pleased to examine further contributions.

J WHITE (Sweetwater, Tasmania).—It is pleasant to renew an acquaintance of so old a standing. We are sorry you are not so successful this time, but the error is probably due to the cause you mention.

R W BYERLEY (Camb., U.S.A.).—We regret we cannot make use of your enigma. You do not send the solution, but if it is 1. P to B 8th, becoming Knight and checking, it is altogether too simple.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3127** received from Eugene Henry (Lewisham), C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), and Trial; of No. 3128 from T W W (Bootham), Trial, Doryman, Mrs. Mundy (Cornwood), Eugene Henry, Charles H Allen, and A J Allen (Hampstead); of No. 3129 from Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Clement C Danby, F Glanville (Tufnell Park), Sergeant Major (West Hartlepool), Eugene Henry (Lewisham), and Valentim Oppermann (Marseilles).

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3130** received from Sorrento, A Belcher (Wycombe), R G Woodward (Worksop), T Roberts, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Reginald Gordon, G C B, T W W (Bootham), T Wilkinson, A S Brown (Paisley), Thomas Wetherall (Manchester), F Glanville (Tufnell Park), L Desanges (West Drayton), B Cafferata, J W (Campsie), F J S (Hampstead), F Ede (Canterbury), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), J Martin (Clifton), Charles Burnett, E G Rodway (Trowbridge), L Lyons-Montgomery, Alpha, Shadforth, E Fear Hill (Trowbridge), Clement C Danby, Hereward, R Worts (Canterbury), E J Winter-Wood, C Haviland (Frimley Green), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), M O Leary (Glengariff), Valentim Oppermann (Marseilles), Laura Greaves (Shelton), Malcolm Sim (Twickenham), F Henderson (Leeds), Albert Wolff (Putney), H S Brandreth (Venice), and Fire Plug.

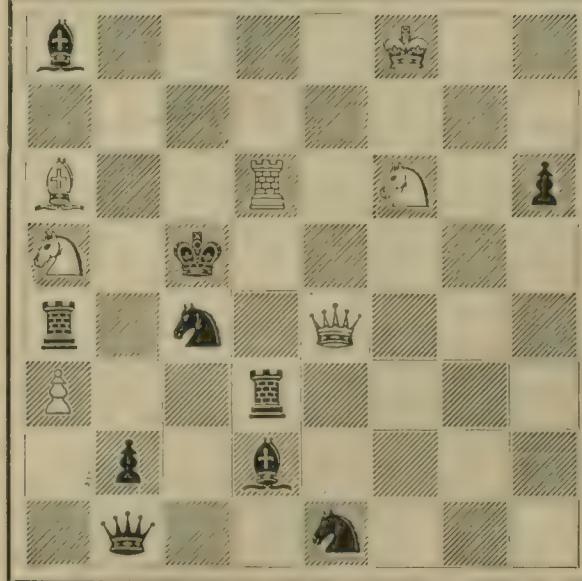
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3129.—By H. A. SALWAY.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 7th	K takes B
2. Q to K 5th (ch)	K moves
3. Kt mates.	

If Black play 1. P to B 8th, 2. R to K sq (ch), etc.

## PROBLEM No. 3132.—By A. G. BRADLEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves

## CHESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Game played between Messrs. N. FRIBERG (Palmerston North) and J. MASON (Timaru).

## (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to QR 3rd		17. P to QK 4th	R to K 3rd
The object of this appears to be to secure the position of second player in the French Defence.		18. Kt to Kt 3rd	Rt to Q 2nd
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to K 2nd	K to R sq
2. Kt to KB 3rd	Kt to QB 3rd	20. R to B 2nd	P to KB 4th
3. P to Q 3th	Kt to Kt 5th	21. P to Q B 4th	Q to Kt sq
4. Kt to KB 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th	22. P to Q B 5th	B to B 2nd
5. B to K 2nd	P to K 5th	23. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
6. Kt to Q 2nd	B takes B	24. B to Q 2nd	R to Kt 3rd
7. Q takes B	Q Kt to K 2nd	25. R to Kt 2nd	R to Kt 4th
8. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	P to B 3rd	26. R to K B sq	R to B 3rd
9. Q takes Kt P		27. R (B sq) to B 2	R (B 3) to K 3
An altogether useless expedition of the Queen that gives Black three moves for one Pawn. The White Queen returns on the eleventh move to the square from which she departs, while Black is all the time developing his forces.		28. K to B sq	Kt to B 1nd
10. Q to R 6th	Kt to B 3rd	29. R to Kt sq	Kt to R 1pt
11. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	30. R (B 2) to Kt 2	B takes P
12. Castles	B to Q 3rd	Black has now massed his pieces and forces the game in excellent style. There seems no adequate reply to the text-move. This game was awarded brilliancy prize in the recent Chess Congress.	
13. P to K B 3rd	Q to B 2nd	31. B to K sq	P to B 5th
14. P to Kt Kt 3rd	Castles (K R)	32. Q to Q 2nd	B takes B
15. P takes P	P takes P	33. Q takes B	P takes P
16. Q to Kt 2nd	Q R to K sq	34. R takes R	Black wins.

## CHESS IN CANADA.

Game played in tournament of Winnipeg Chess Club between Messrs. BURFELL and BLACK.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. Burrell.)	BLACK (Mr. Blake.)	WHITE (Mr. Burrell.)	BLACK (Mr. Blake.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	An admirable stroke, and followed up with masterly skill.	
2. Kt to KB 3rd	Kt to QB 3rd	16. B takes B.	R takes Kt
3. B to Kt 5th	P to KB 4th	17. P to K R 3rd	R takes R P
4. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th	The striking powers of combination which lead up to this delightful sacrifice mark Black as a player of no ordinary merit.	
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	18. P takes R	Q takes P
6. P takes P	B to Q 2nd	19. R to K sq	R to K B sq
7. B to K 3rd	B to Kt 3rd	20. Q to Q 2nd	Q to B and was better, but could only serve to prolong his fate
8. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to KB 3rd	21. K to B sq	Q to R 7th (ch)
9. Q to Kt 2nd	Castles	22. K to K 2nd	Q to R 8th (ch)
10. Q to Kt 3rd (ch)		23. K to B sq	O to B 6th (ch)
This is, as in the preceding game, sheer waste of time. The next move sees White in exactly the same position as on his ninth move, with Black again to play.		24. B to Q B 4th	P to K 5th
11. Q to Q sq	K to R sq	25. B to Kt 5th	R to B 4th
12. R to Kt 5th	B takes P	26. R to K 3rd	R takes B
13. B takes B	Q takes Kt		
14. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th		
15. B to K 3rd	B takes P		

And Black mates in three moves.

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## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—I.

(See Supplement.)

Despite a few arbitrary rejections, and some acceptances that clamour for explanation, the arrangement of the pictures at Burlington House deserves a word of general commendation. The walls are less crowded than usual, and there are fewer canvases that are altogether without merit. True, Mr. Clausen and Mr. Wetherbee are needlessly "cornered"; Mr. Brangwyn is hung higher than he should be; and, under the indiscriminate rule that whole-length portraits should be above the line, the face of Mr. Sargent's "Duchess of Sutherland" is out of range. Academicians who have outlived the reputation they made when public taste was less well informed and less well applied than it is to-day are not anywhere oppressively evident; and the outsider has been given his—and especially her—chance. Far oftener than usual do we refer to the catalogue on seeing a picture of striking quality, and from the catalogue get the reply of a comparatively or wholly unfamiliar name. There is, for instance, the adroitly drawn "Pirate's Sunday—Mending the Jolly Roger," by Mr. A. D. McCormick; there is the "Golden Dawn" of Mr. Walter Donne, on the line in Gallery III., a fine but too shadowless presentation of a jutting piece of land in yellow sunshine, and a little town of monotonous red roofs still unlighted by the contingent glow. There is the same artist's "Ropemakers," another large picture which is hung high on the same wall, and which is not altogether happy as a key to the powers hinted at—hardly more—by that rather enigmatic "Golden Dawn." Twice, turning to the catalogue to discover the painter of honest pictures—one of them "A Normandy Farm"—we encounter the name of Dorothea Sharp; also twice over we get some rich colour from Mr. Terrick Williams. "The Croft," by Thomas Graham; "The Sweetstuff Shop," by May Furniss; "The Piazza di Spagna," by C. J. Pratorius; "Shore Houses, St. Ives," by Gertrude Hird; "Verlaine's Friend," by Sophie Pemberton; the lively "Miss Thea Proctor," by George W. Lambert; "The Mill on the Stream," by Clegg Wilkinson; "Rejoicing in the Law," by Alfred Wolmark—all these are canvases of credit, and some of them of uncommon talent.

Another interest of the year is afforded by the sustained excellence of artists who have had the encouragement of recent and brilliant recognition. Mr. Furse, for instance, has painted up to the praises last year accorded to his unforgotten "Return from the Ride," and has justified to the full his election to the Associateship. "Diana of the Uplands" is as breezy, as full of feminine charm, of the intimacy of the skies and of the ground, as was the larger picture of last year. All else is dull beside it. The same may be said of "The Lilac Gown," the presentation—despite the title—of a woman. Admirably rendered as are her accoutrements, it is she whom the painter has put upon canvas, and the outspread parasol itself is forgotten in presence of the face that is all spirit and sense and consistency and life. Another of the progressists of the year is Mr. Spenlove-Spenlove, who has not been spoiled either by the success of his last year's Academy canvas or by the purchase of one of his works for the Luxembourg. His "Too Late" is his picture of the season: it shows the snow-covered ground we know of old from his brush; we see little houses, outside the door of one of which are the symbols of death—the processional cross and the other paraphernalia of a foreign funeral; and there, in the middle of the foreground, stands the bowed figure of the prodigal son, who has returned, but not, alas! to the living. The same artist has two other canvases, "Darsham Vale: Autumn," and "Willow Witches: Evening Effect after Rain"—more painty than it needs to be, and heavier than the subject suggests. Signor Mancini has been hung before at the Academy, but never so reasonably as now with his "En Voyage"—a railway traveller (the artist's own father), whose face is rendered with a solidity that is rare, and who presents to us the reality together with the reticence of life. The right arm is at first sight a puzzle; but how beautifully is the rose put in? Any defects are such as the connoisseur will scarce note in presence of superlative merits. Another evidence of the new and moving spirit that has penetrated into the very heart of Academic conventionalism is the apparition of Mr. Orpen's "Charles Wertheimer" on these walls. This leader of the New English Art Club has not before sent to the Academy; and though in the placing of his work he has not been made very enthusiastically welcome, we hope that future years may provide the Hangers with opportunities of doing him real justice. Mr. Orpen's sitter for this workmanlike, and in all ways unvarnished portrait is a brother of the Mr. Asher Wertheimer of the famous Sargent picture; and he is painted, as was his brother, cigar in hand. Indeed, the cigar has been painted a good deal too much in this Academy. It is sometimes so repulsive an accessory that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might well be invited to tax it.

Mr. Clausen and Mr. La Thangue have the glories of the year in landscape with figures. "The Gleaners" will rank as a Clausen masterpiece; and though Mr. La Thangue has nothing this year so important as last year's "Bracken Mowers," he is well represented by four smaller canvases, the most beautiful of all being the "From a Ligurian Spring"—a girl drinking in open air, with a scene of orange-picking in the background. With these two masters we associate Mr. Stott, whose "Barge" has delightful quality, and Mr. Arnesby Brown, whose cows and fields attain some of that appearance of transfigured light of which Mr. Clausen has the supreme secret, for in his case it is achieved with no sacrifice of substantiality. Mr. Tuke is perhaps a little too ethereal to stand that severe double test with Mr. Clausen; but the figure of the boy in his "In the Morning Sun" is rendered with rare delicacy and distinction. This is another of the exhilarating signs of this year of grace—a thoroughly good Tuke. We end our first article, then, on a note of gratitude.—W. M.

A GALA NIGHT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN: THE COMMAND PERFORMANCE BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM A SKETCH BY CLAUDE BYRNE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN DUBLIN.



KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA ENTERING THE ROYAL BOX DURING THE SINGING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM, APRIL 28.

The house presented a most brilliant appearance. Court dress, uniforms, and diamonds were everywhere. As the King and Queen entered, the entire audience received their Majesties standing, and, led by the orchestra, sang the National Anthem. By special command, Mr. Beerbohm Tree and his company presented a triple bill, consisting of an act from "Richard II," an act from "The Last of the Dandies," and the first act of "Trilby," in which Miss Viola Tree sustained the title-role.

LORD LONDONDERRY.

DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.



MASTER OF THE KILDARE HUNT.

THE QUEEN.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LORD DUDLEY.

THE KING'S PATRONAGE OF IRISH SPORT: HIS MAJESTY AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT PUNCHESTOWN RACES, APRIL 26.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY CLAUDE BYRNE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT PUNCHESTOWN.

*The races were held under the auspices of the Royal Kildare Hunt Club. The royal stand is erected at the end of the Hunt Stand. It contains a splendid suite of rooms, where the royal and viceregal parties lunched. Irish Society accorded their Majesties a most brilliant reception.*

THE KING AND QUEEN IN IRELAND: SCENES AND CEREMONIES.



*Photo. D'Arcy.*  
THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEOPARDSTOWN RACES, APRIL 29 :  
THE MEMBERS' STAND.



*Photo. D'Arcy.*  
THE KING AND QUEEN IN THE ROYAL BOX  
AT LEOPARDSTOWN RACES.



KING EDWARD LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN, APRIL 28.  
DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART FROM A SKETCH BY CLAUDE BYRNE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN IRELAND.



*Photo. Lafayette.*  
THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE FOR KILKENNY: THE PROCESSION  
ON THE WAY TO KINGSBIDGE STATION, APRIL 30.



*Photo. Lafayette.*  
THE KING'S INTEREST IN IRISH FARMING: HIS MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL  
AT KILKENNY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND'S MISSION TO LASSA: THE PUNISHMENT OF THE RECALCITRANT TIBETANS AT GURU.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKHOEK FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT RYBOT, AN OFFICER OF THE MISSION FORCE.

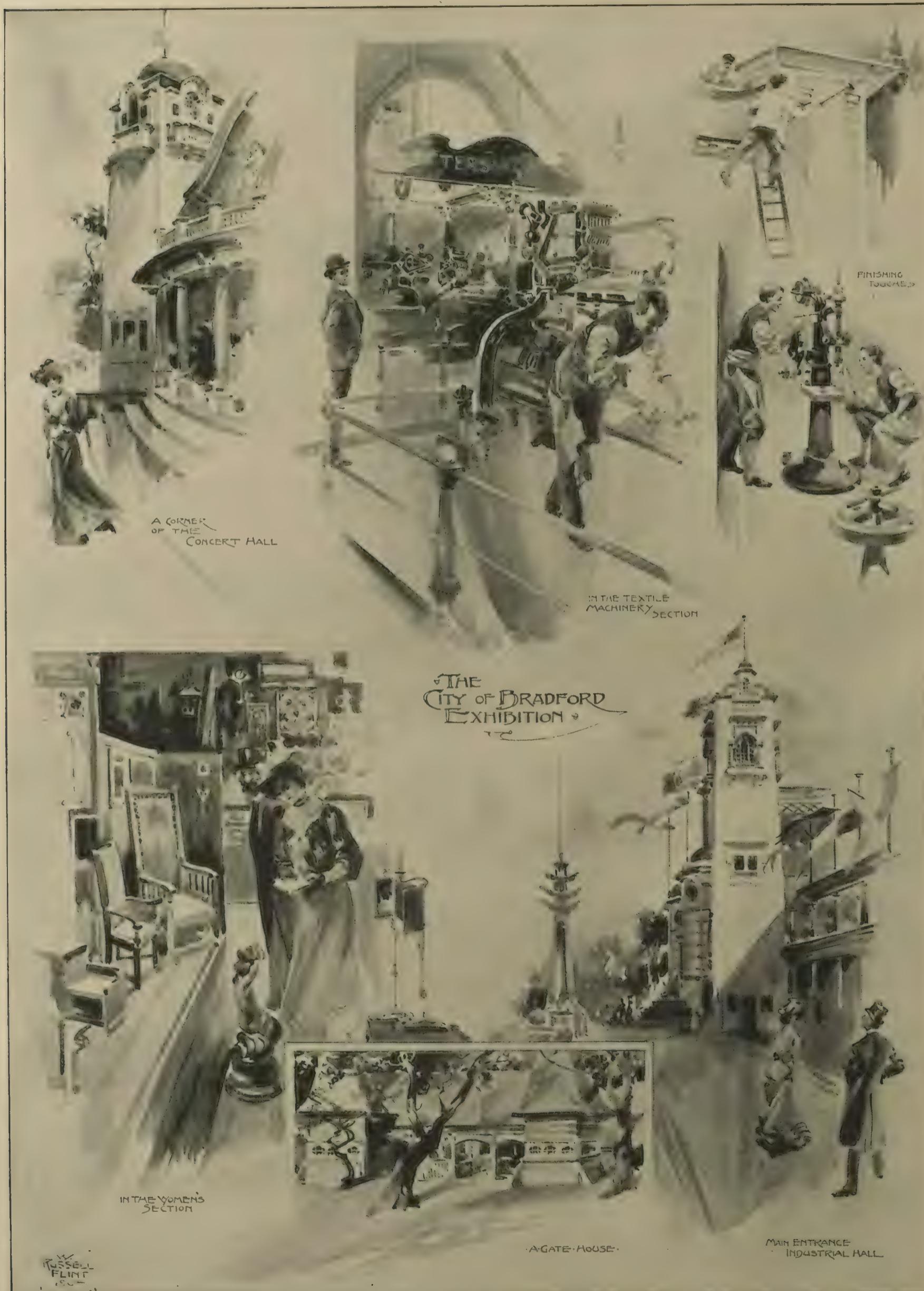


THE COMBAT AT THE WALL ACROSS THE ROAD, MARCH 31

The Tibetans were little better than a mob armed with swords, leather cannon, and long Oriental matchlocks. During a parley with the British they were gradually surrounded, but hostilities were not anticipated. The British officers and correspondents even began to take lunch. The Tibetans held a wall built across the road, and refused to retire though surrounded. Some of them consented to disarm; and while this was in progress a Tibetan suddenly fired his pistol at a Sepoy. Other shots followed, and then the Mission force poured in a heavy fire of musketry and shells from two quick-firing mountain-guns. The Tibetans retired sullenly, leaving their dead lying in heaps.

## PROGRESSIVE BRADFORD: THE EXHIBITION IN THE METROPOLIS OF THE WOOL TRADE.

DRAWINGS BY W. RUSSELL FLINT, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT BRADFORD.



SCENES IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Industrial Hall covers an area of about 60,000 square feet. The Exhibition Sections include the finest collection of textile productions ever brought together, exhibits illustrating Engineering, Sanitation, Locomotion, Textile Machinery, and Domestic Appliances. There is also a Woman's Section, representing work by women and for women. Arts and Crafts and Education are also dealt with.



## Let the enormous importance

of the unique superiority Odol possesses be clearly understood. While all other preparations for cleansing the teeth are effective only during the few moments of application, the antiseptic power of Odol continues gently but persistently for hours after use. Odol penetrates into the interstices of the teeth and the mucous membrane of the mouth, impregnating

them and leaving an antiseptic deposit on the surface. In this manner a continuous antiseptic effect is produced, by means of which the whole oral cavity, to the minutest recesses, is completely freed from and protected against all fermenting processes and injurious bacteria. Owing to this extraordinary characteristic, fermentation is absolutely arrested and the sanitary condition of mouth and teeth assured.

### The Lancet says:

Odol is a powerful antiseptic, and forms an agreeable and effective mouth-wash.—*No. IV., Vol. 2, 1902.*

It is this property which makes Odol a very efficient antiseptic for the mouth.—*No. X., Vol. 2, 1902.*

### The British Medical Journal says:

When Odol is similarly diluted, the oil separates out in fine globules to form an emulsion, and it is claimed that it thus comes into intimate contact with every crevice in the mouth, and by adhering to the surface produces more lasting effect. . . .

### The Dublin Journal of Medical Science says:

The result is that Odol becomes effective only when it is required, and this property makes it seem as if it were purposely intended for the preservation of the mouth. A second fundamental peculiarity of Odol is the durability of its effectiveness. These two properties (action at a given moment, and continuous action) belong in the present state of science to Odol alone.

### At the International Congress of Surgeon-Dentists, held in Paris, it was declared that Odol is the most efficacious dentifrice on the market.

## LADIES' PAGES.

Certainly the Private View of the Royal Academy was smarter this year than it has been for a long time past. Possibly the change in the fashion of dress made the display seem more interesting; novelty is spelt by the up-to-date styles, and there is a fresh interest accordingly in the observation of the passing show. The Duchess of Portland's tall and graceful figure was one of the most charming to behold, though her dress was conspicuously plain and simple. It was of black crêpe-de-Chine, with a little black lace on the collar, and worn with a black tulle hat; then a wide and full flat boa of white ostrich feathers and a cluster of gardenias, arranged with many of their own glossy green leaves, gave a touch of relief to the sombre dress. The Marchioness of Lansdowne also appeared clad wholly in black; her dress was a coat and skirt of black cloth, with a lace front, and she also wore a large cluster of gardenias. The Countess of Warwick was lovely in a royal-blue velvet gown; and with her was her youngest boy, looking as beautiful as a little Sir Joshua Reynolds angel, and clad in a loose coat and soft felt hat of exactly the colour of the Academy catalogue's cover—a delicate shade of blue.

Lady Ribblesdale had a handsome gown of white chiffon trimmed with three bands of wide guipure lace, and a sash terminating in long ends of a pink and grey blurred chiné silk. Lady Carew wore a black glacé—one of several excellent gowns in this material—embroidered all over in a design with black silk, and finished with a white lace collar upon which were laid rouleaux of lime green panne. Her hat was green to match in shade, and trimmed with green and purple grapes and green leaves. Lady Blomfield wore a handsome arrangement of white point lace, almost covering a black chiffon underdress, and a large black hat with plumes. Amongst the artistic and literary contingent were to be noted Mrs. Jopling-Rowe; Miss Beatrice Harraden, in dark-green cloth; Mrs. Alec Tweedie, wearing grey cloth with revers of a pink silk pin-spotted with white; Miss Beatrice Lewis (Mr. Lewis Waller's sister), in a very pretty gown of biscuit-coloured voile with a deep swathed belt of green-shaded silk trimmed with big green buttons of an opalescent sheen; Mrs. Reeves ("Helen Mathers"), walking about with the author of "The Yellow Van," and dressed to harmonise in a canary-yellow foulard with an ostrich-feather boa of the same bright shade;



A FASHIONABLE TEA-GOWN.

## AN ECLIPSING RECORD OF FAT-REDUCTION.

## "Antipon's" Supreme and Permanent Power.

By this time the English-speaking world has become fairly familiar with the word "Antipon," as representing the most marvellously successful remedy for the permanent cure of obesity that has ever been discovered. The testimony which has already been published in the Press and elsewhere is of a sufficiently remarkable character, but the letter recently addressed by an Anglo-Indian lady to the Army and Navy Stores of Bombay, and forwarded to the "Antipon" Company by Mr. W. John Dien, Manager of the Bombay branch of the Army and Navy Society, Ltd., eclipses all previous records in the matter of radical fat-reduction. We herewith quote this striking letter—

"22nd February, 1904.

"The Manager, Army and Navy Stores, Bombay.

"DEAR SIR,—Please send me a larger bottle of 'Antipon.' . . . When I started 'Antipon' I was 256 lb. in weight, and the reduction since starting it is great (61½ lb.), for I am only 184½ lb. I now can take a mile walk with ease. Besides its reducing qualities, another recommendation is its

POWER OF REDUCING GRACEFULLY,

for my skin is quite tightened, and not flaccid in the least. My heart, which is diseased, is stronger, and its beating healthier. Besides, I have an excellent appetite, and have no fear of eating anything, and I have never restricted myself in any form of diet."

Here, then, we have a perfectly authenticated testimonial, which supports every claim that has been made for the supreme merits and powers of "Antipon," not only as an extraordinary fat-reducer, but as

## A TONIC AND A STRENGTHENER,

promoting appetite and assisting digestion, and bringing about the most beneficial effect upon the general health.

Many equally enthusiastic letters are received weekly by the "Antipon" Company, and carefully filed for

reference lest any doubt should be expressed as to their genuineness. The evidence in favour of "Antipon" is, therefore, positively conclusive. It should also be stated here that the ingredients of "Antipon," which are entirely non-mineral and free from any harmful substance, have been very scrupulously investigated by a number of eminent doctors, and have received the unanimous approval and warm support of those authorities. The process of manufacture, however, being quite special and extremely complicated, is known only to the sole manufacturers, the "Antipon" Company. Thus there can be no possible successful substitute for this epoch-making remedy.

"Antipon" is not a long-drawn-out treatment requiring assistance from drugging, sweating, and a semi-starvation diet. On the contrary, it is

## A TREATMENT IN ITSELF,

needing no departure from one's rational daily habits; and the increased amount of wholesome food taken (owing to the splendid tonic effects of the preparation) helps rapidly to build up health and strength as fast as the superfluous and diseased fat is being expelled—not only the layers of superabundant abdominal and subcutaneous fat, but those dangerous deposits of internal adipose that clog the organs and interfere with their free and healthy action. A single bottle of "Antipon" will prove its reductive properties: for within a day and a night of taking the first dose there is a decrease which, in common cases of obesity, varies between 8 oz. and 3 lb. In the more serious cases the decrease is often more pronounced still. Day by day the reduction continues satisfactorily, until, with complete restoration to normal weight and elegant proportions, together with renewed health and vigour, the doses may be discontinued without fear of a redevelopment of the symptoms of obesity. "Antipon" makes a stout person

## LOOK AND FEEL MANY YEARS YOUNGER.

It is pleasant to the taste, easy to take (being a liquid), and causes no stomachic or other trouble. "Antipon" is sold by Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; or, in case of disappointment, by sending cash remittance to the "ANTIPON" Company, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Miss Ellis Jeffreys, in a simple frock of brown cloth souple; Mrs. George Alexander, in black glacé trimmed with ruches of the same arranged in a design, and having the pelerine adorned with two bands of lovely green and gold embroidery; and Mrs. J. M. Barrie, in a pretty toilette of old rose trimmed with narrow black fringe, and inlet with yak lace of the same shade of rose-colour as the gown, added to which was a hat of pink straw trimmed with berries and leaves.

It was the "Early Victorian" gowns, however, that gave the style and freshness of interest to the scene; and they were numerous, and in every case well worn. This cannot, alas! be said of the flowing veils, falling from the hat-brims loosely, which very many people were wearing, and few looking well and smart in them. While a distinctive fashion is quite new, only women who have some reason to believe that they can carry off a very noticeable mode, and who are willing to take the trouble to put it on carefully and to the best advantage, appear in it. Not even such aspiring ideas are invariably successful; but fashions that are delightfully quaint and fresh when so well worn often prove to be sad failures when they come to be "the fashion," and are donned by all and sundry. Such is the present fate of the flowing (it might now be called the flopping) veil; but not yet has the inevitable end overtaken the "Early Victorian" or "1830" modes. One of the best of the Academy gowns in "this new style which is the old" was built of glacé, the material *par excellence* for the style. The silk was shot from pink to pale heliotrope. A yoke-collar of white lace was surrounded at the bust-line by a full frill of glacé about four inches deep, pinked out along the edge. The skirt, very full all round, had two deep flounces, also pinked by way of an edging, and headed by rolls of the material set on in graceful curves, with a rosette to catch each loop up into place. The hat was white chiffon, with a large mauve ostrich feather falling over the side. There was another striking gown in the fashion of the same period, built of dark purple glacé. It had a quaint "pelisse"; that is, bodice and short skirt trimming all in one, gauged in several lines to make it very high-waisted, and trimmed above that with five rows of the same silk in narrow pleatings. The

## WARM PRAISE FROM THE PRESS.

## Illustrated London News.

"Antipon" not only speedily absorbs and throws out of the system all superabundant adipose matter, but increases strength and vitality."

## The Lady's Pictorial.

"To reduce superabundant fat is of vital importance. The wonderful new fat-absorbent known as 'Antipon' performs this work promptly, safely, and with permanent effect. It goes to the very root of the evil; the cure is complete and permanent."

## The Sketch.

"This pleasant, rational, and most efficacious remedy may be warmly recommended to stout persons of both sexes, as much for health's sake as for the attainment of perfect elegance of figure."

## Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

"'Antipon,' to which warm praise has been given by medical authorities, reduces flesh—or, rather, fat—from the very first dose, and has a general tonic and invigorating effect upon the entire system, so that at the end of the cure the patient is both healthier and stronger in muscle and nerve. 'Antipon' may be regarded as a very beneficent discovery."

## Methodist Recorder.

"It is satisfactory to know that the new cure, 'Antipon,' is the practical result of a specialist's researches and discoveries, so that reliance can be placed upon its efficacy."

## Penny Illustrated Paper.

"In 'Antipon' the great new permanent cure for corpulence, the world is made richer by a marvellous discovery."

## Weldon's Ladies' Journal.

"Readers troubled with embonpoint will find in 'Antipon' a reliable and permanent cure, exceedingly pleasant to take without incurring any distressing restrictions as to diet."

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Fry's Chocolate and Chocolate Confectionery having lately been imitated by firms of recent formation, the Public are cautioned to see that they get "Fry's," as inferior makes, exactly resembling "Fry's" both in shape and size, are frequently substituted for the sake of Extra Profit.

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smart hat was a wide shape in purple straw trimmed round with a double frill of white muslin, in the midst of which came a few knots of purple satin ribbon, and then there were two widely outstanding ostrich feathers of different shades of purple. A pale-pink glacé silk, fully gauged round the hips so as to give excessive width to the skirt, was made with three flounces, each headed with a kilted frill, along the centre of every kilted line running a narrow passementerie of pink and glittering gold beads as trimming. The bodice had a pelerine frill over the shoulders similarly betrimmed, and at the waist this passed into a folded belt of pink-and-grey shot chiffon-mousseline, held in place by a deep buckle of white enamel set with emeralds.

Lady Constance Mackenzie chose to have her wedding as unlike the ceremony dear to the ordinary bride as her previous history has been different from that of the average maiden. Lady Constance is a champion swimmer, having taken the challenge trophy at the Bath Club several times; she is a fearless rider, and has travelled, unescorted by any male relative, in distant lands to hunt big game. She loves to wear the kilt, and in it looks a young Highland chieftain. Yet she is but twenty-two years old. She is at present the heiress-presumptive of her sister, the Countess of Cromartie in her own right. The bridegroom who has won this interesting bride is Sir Edmund Richardson, of Pitfour, and the wedding was celebrated very quietly in Scotland. Very different were the ceremonies that united Viscount Ingestre, heir to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Miss Paget, and Lord Hindlip to Miss Thynne. At the former wedding the lovely little son of Lady Warwick, the Hon. Maynard Greville, was one of the pages, the third time that he has officiated in that capacity in the course of a few weeks—and no wonder that the brides of his family want his charming presence! The little boy, in company with Master Brassey, wore a Stuart dress in white satin with cape lined with red, and cream hat with crimson plume. The bridesmaids also wore dresses of the Charles I. period, copied exactly from a Vandyke portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria. The bride's white satin dress and train were embroidered with silver wheat-ears and diamanté. The ceremony which made Miss Thynne Lady Hindlip was also a "white wedding," the bridesmaids' satin gowns being relieved with pink silk sashes and pink hats.

Lord Hindlip gave his bride's maids brooches of white enamel set with peridots and diamonds. The present of the Khedive to the bride of Sir Eldon Gorst, a little while ago, was also a full parure of peridots set with diamonds. This new stone—or rather a stone newly become the height of fashion—is a speciality of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company; and anyone who would like to see it can do so by stepping in



A SIMPLE VOILE GOWN.

at their show-rooms, 112, Regent Street. The company courteously welcome visits of inspection; not the least pressure to purchase is allowed, and, in fact, it is a free exhibition of all that is most splendid and most fashionable in gems and in the silversmith's and goldsmith's arts. The peridot, the fashionable gem of the moment, is to be viewed in two large cases, set in various forms. It is a lovely stone of a deep translucent green colour, and taking a high polish. It is set in all kinds of forms—necklets, pendants, bracelets, brooches, etc.—and in various designs of the highest artistic beauty; sometimes with diamonds around—and, sooth to say, the sparkle of even the tiniest diamond points brightens the whole effect—sometimes with other coloured stones, or combined with enamelling. Some most effective necklets have pink topazes arranged to harmonise with the green peridots; when these two stones are set in gold, or when coloured enamel leaves or other patterns are substituted for the topazes, the effect is most striking and charming. The best peridots are found in Egypt, and the Khedive has granted a concession to the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, by which they secure the whole of the output of the finest peridots produced by these mines. It is said that the peridot is a favourite gem of King Edward. Admirers of the peridot will see at the company's show-rooms the finest specimens ever found of this gem, and although they have secured the monopoly the prices have not been raised in the manner common to monopolists, but, on the contrary, these specimen stones are remarkably cheap, and just the thing for those desirous of acquiring a charming and effective jewel at a moderate price.

Once it was difficult for a lady to obtain her afternoon tea while out shopping, or to dine alone or accompanied only by another woman. The want has been met by the supply, and no private home can offer a more tasteful or desirable *milieu* for rest or for making an appointment with a friend than is supplied by the new rooms, to be known as "Mackenzie's," just opened at 80, New Bond Street. The whole house has been acquired and decorated lavishly for tea, luncheon, and dinner purposes. The top floor is reserved for gentlemen as a smoking-room. The next floor is, to my mind, the prettiest of all; it is a perfect specimen of the "Adam" style—decoration and furniture all in harmony, and the tint a soft green. The next floor is "Louis Quinze," and is in blue; and the ground-floor, in "Louis Seize" style, is decorated and carpeted with old rose. The rooms are quite charming, and being only a few doors from Oxford Street, the situation is most convenient.

Our Illustrations show a tea-gown in taffetas with fashionable sleeves and gauged velvet trimming; and a pretty but simple design for voile. FIOMENA.

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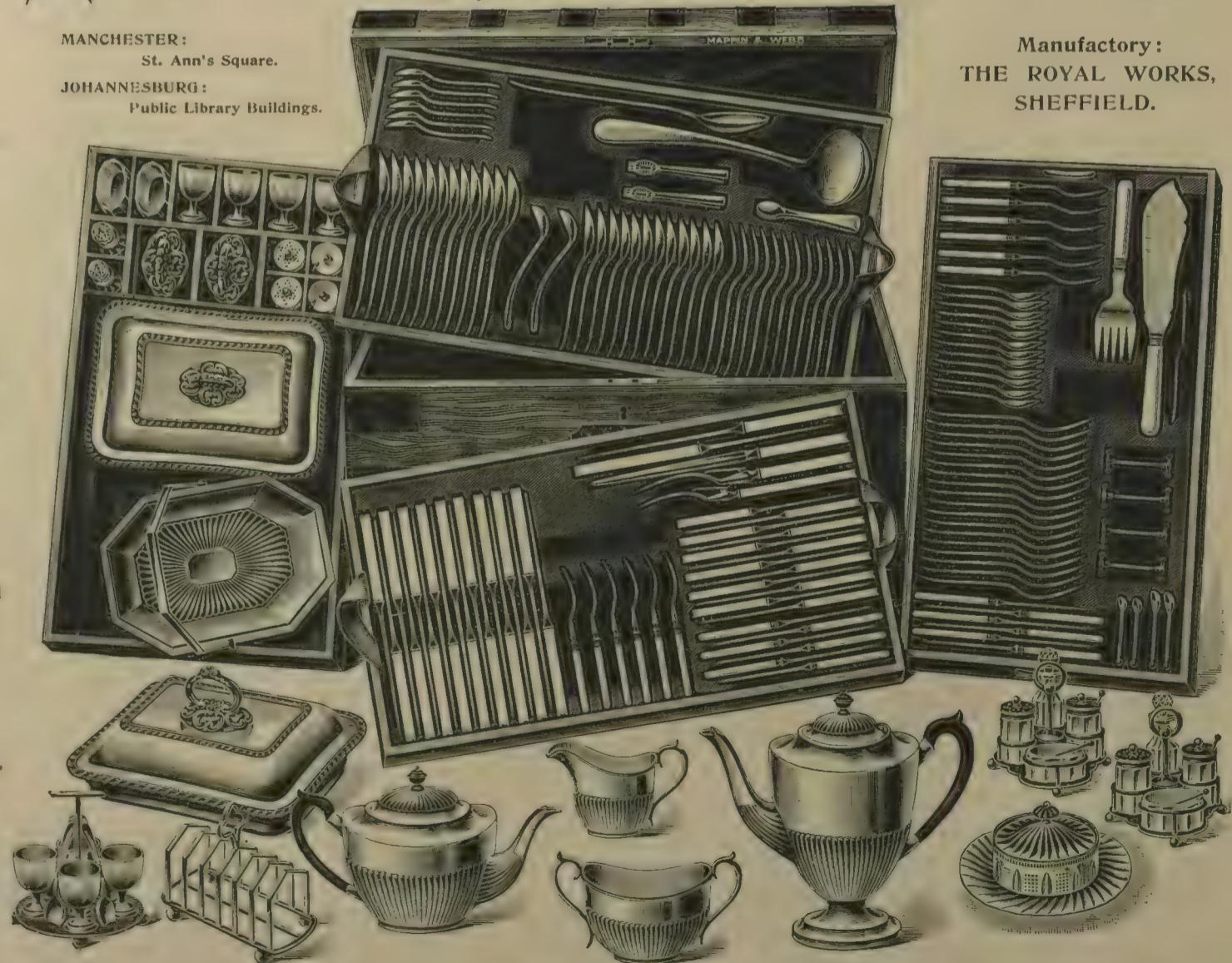
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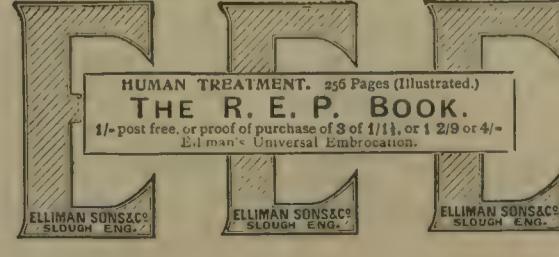
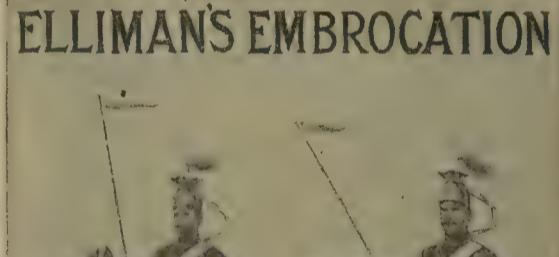
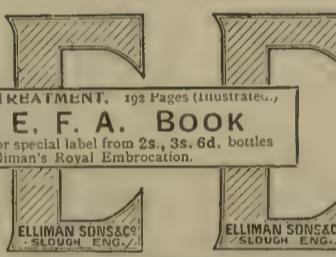
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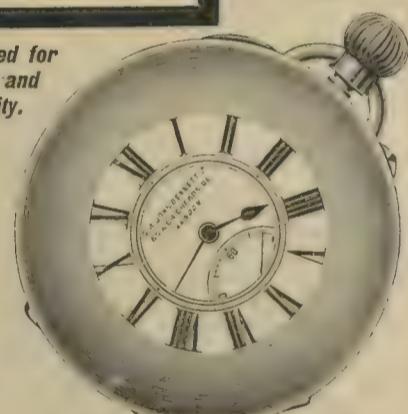
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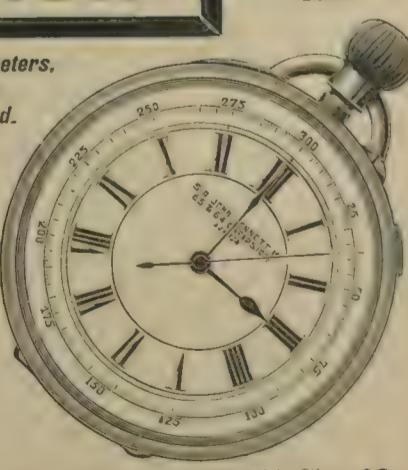
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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The state of the Bishop of Rochester's health is causing some anxiety, as he has had a recurrence of the old trouble in his knee, and has been obliged to cancel all his May Meeting engagements. Dr. Talbot's chaplain was, however, contradicted the alarmist rumours which were current last week.

The Rev. Frank Swainson is already taking his place among the popular May Meeting orators. One of the causes he has helped is that of the Lord's Day Observance Society, which held a very successful annual meeting last week. Mr. Swainson remarked, in speaking of his work at Sheffield, that the artisans there had no wish to work on the Sunday; but when trade was good they were compelled by the Government and the large firms having works in the North to labour seven days a week or else lose their places if they refused. He had been told by some men that in busy times they had not had a single Sunday off for two years. This is a very startling statement, especially in its application to the Government.

In his speech at the Mansion House last week, the Bishop of London dwelt on the evils caused by cheap agnostic literature, and advocated cheap literature on the other side. He especially recommended a sterling work, "In Relief of Doubt," by the Rev. R. E. Welsh, Presbyterian Minister of Bordesbury, to which the Bishop himself has written a preface.

The Bishops of Carlisle, Winchester, and Gloucester are all laid aside from work for the moment. Dr. Ryle has left England for two months' holiday; and Dr. Bardsley's health is still so unsatisfactory that he will not be able to hold his visitation this year. The aged Bishop of Gloucester, though he partially recovered from his alarming attack in the Cathedral, was unable to dedicate the new church of St. Andrew's, and his place was taken by Archdeacon Scobell.

The Wesleyan West London Mission celebrates its anniversary this week, and I am glad to learn that the

work at St. James's Hall is as successful as ever. There were some who feared that with the death of Hugh Price Hughes the Mission would not long survive; but Mr. Hughes built on firm foundations, and his successor, the Rev. C. Ensor Walters, is carrying on the services with great ability. The future of St. James's Hall is still uncertain, but the Wesleyans intend to remain there as long as possible. The membership of the Mission stands at 1,370, and all its agencies are in full activity.

The Bishop of Stepney has been criticising with some severity the modern demand for services of the "bright and hearty type." Addressing a meeting of men at Bromley, he asked whether they really thought they could worship God by listening to an entertainment. He questioned whether any permanent good resulted from such services. The Bishop added that he had remarked an absence of the fear of God in the ordinary non-churchgoing man which was astounding.

Canon Benham has been travelling in Holland, and has been visiting the Nieuwe Kerk at Amsterdam. This is a fifteenth-century church, now in the hands of the Dutch Reformed Communion. Canon Benham notes that Admiral Ruyter's monument in this building is uglier than anything in Westminster Abbey. The hero is lying in an uncomfortable position on his side, and Neptune and his subordinates are blowing big horns.

The annual meetings of the S.P.G. were very largely attended. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the principal speaker at the Church House, and the Bishop of London at Exeter Hall. The Archbishop referred to Dr. Paget's remarkable sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the place of working men in missions. It reminded him that just a century ago, a canon of St. Paul's—Sydney Smith—had exerted his full literary power to show the impossibility of working men doing any good in missions, and practically to discourage Christian missions as a whole. The Archbishop is hopeful as to the advance of Christianity in the Farthest East, and

believes that the present war may be a preparation for the furtherance of the Gospel in China and Japan.

Bishop Montgomery, Secretary of the S.P.G., was able to announce that the year's income is £6,000 beyond that of 1902. The figures for the present year are £158,642. The total number of the Society's ordained missionaries, including nine Bishops, is 763.

It was announced at the Baptist Union meetings that a new Home Mission scheme has been drawn up, with a special view to the needs of the village churches. It is hoped, among other objects, to raise the minimum stipend of an ordained pastor to £100.

For the comfort and convenience of travellers by the Harwich-Hook of Holland route to the Continent, the Great Eastern Railway Company have just placed a new and improved type of train on the service between Liverpool Street and Parkstone Quay, Harwich. The train, which is built some six inches wider than English main-line trains, is corridor throughout, allowing passengers to walk freely from end to end of each carriage, and has separate lavatory accommodation for ladies and gentlemen. Restaurant and breakfast cars are provided, so that passengers who have not time to dine in town can order refreshments, à la carte, on the down journey, and take table d'hôte breakfast, on the up journey, on their return to England. The train is lighted throughout by electricity.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have accelerated their services to the North, the journey between London and Manchester being now reduced to three hours and a half. The average time was given as fifty-three and three-quarter miles per hour, but between Euston and Rugby the speed was nearly a mile a minute. A great saving of time is made on the journey to Belfast. It is now possible to leave Euston at 7.30 p.m. and to reach Belfast at 7.40 a.m., a reduction of one hour and ten minutes on the journey. The same saving is made on the run to London.



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## MUSIC.

Miss Adela Verne gave her last concert recital but one at the Salle Erard on Wednesday, April 27, in which she played, among other items, the difficult Sonata in G of Tschaikowsky with brilliancy and vitality. On the same afternoon Miss Isobel Purdon, a clever Irish violinist, made her début at the Aeolian Hall. She is a pupil of M. César Thomson, and plays with charm and expression, and gives evidence of admirable technique and hours of conscientious study.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Henry Wood once more showed his good judgment in regard to an English audience by giving an entire programme devoted to the popular Tschaikowsky. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the Queen's Hall Orchestra played brilliantly. The items are by now familiar to all—the Variations from the Suite in G, the "Casse-Noisette" Suite, which was given with verve, the wonderful "Pathetic" Symphony, and the flamboyant "1812" Overture.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, May 10, at three o'clock, Mr. Richard Hope will give a concert at the Cavendish Rooms. He will be supported by a large number of distinguished artists, including Mr. Julian

Clifford, the Hon. Mrs. Julian Clifford, Miss Florence Daly, Miss Greta Williams, and Mr. Frederic Upton.

The directors of the P. and O. Company announce a new departure in advertising the steam-yacht *Vectis*, of 6000 tons and 5000-horse power, to sail on a pleasure cruise to Norway and the Far North in the first week of July. They state that no expense has been spared in specially adapting the *Vectis* for this purpose. Further particulars of the cruise can be obtained on application to the Manager of the Company's West-End Office, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

The Midland Company's tourist programme makes its appearance well in advance of the tourist arrangements, which come into operation on May 1. The cover is a design in light blue and dark green, and, as was to be expected, is prominently associated with the company's Irish acquisition—the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway. For the first time a series of tickets combining extensive circular tours along the Antrim coast, etc., will be found included in its pages. These tickets will be issued from London and stations of importance throughout the system and connecting lines.

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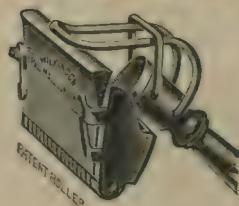
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1902) of H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, of Gloucester House, Hyde Park, who died on March 17, was proved on April 27 by his sons, Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus Augustus Frederick FitzGeorge and Colonel Sir Augustus Frederick Charles FitzGeorge, Lieutenant-General Richard Bateson, and Major-General Sir Albert Henry Wilmot Williams, the value of the real and personal estate being £120,866. The testator gives various family portraits to the Princess of Wales and her three brothers; the diamond star of the Grand Cross of the Bath to the Duke of Teck; a small diamond star, jewel and garter (for leg) in diamonds to the eldest son of the Prince of Wales; a piece of plate to his sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the coronation chair to his sister for life and then to her grandson Frederick; and a picture of his sister to his grandniece Princess Marie, Countess de Jametel. He further gives £100 each to his executors; £100 to William Sawyer, Superintendent of Richmond Park; an annuity of £150 to his late steward, Samuel Dickins; annuities of £100 to his steward, Henry Hall, and of £75 to his coachman, George Hunter; annuities to his housekeeper, Lucy

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Rowley, and his housemaids, Rebecca Fenner and Elizabeth Evans; and legacies to his other servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his said two younger sons.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1903) of her Highness Augusta Catherine, Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, of 16, Portland Place, who died on April 3, was proved on April 27 by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Bingham, the nephews, the value of the estate being £19,104. The testatrix bequeaths £3500 each to her nephews the Hon. Albert Edward and the Hon. Lionel Ernest Bingham; £3750 to her servant, Cecilia Grey; £3000 to her butler, Henry Dance; and £150 each to her footman, John Allen, and her coachman, Thomas Kenward. The residue of her property she leaves to her nephew the Hon. Albert Edward Bingham.

The will (dated March 4, 1903) of Mr. Edgar Williamson, of 2, Whitehall Court, and 5, Copthall Buildings, E.C., who died on March 21, was proved on April 21 by William Murray and Michael Bowden Snell, the value of the estate being £113,297. The testator bequeaths all

his paintings to Lily Williamson for life, and on her decease they are to be sold, and one fifth of the proceeds thereof paid to the National Benevolent Institution, and the remaining four fifths to such London hospitals as Dr. Charles Hubert Roberts shall direct, and in default of such direction, then to the West London Hospital, the Samaritan Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and the Hostel of St. Luke. He gives £1000 and the household furniture to Lily Williamson; and all his share and interest in the Rock Brewery is to be held, in trust, for her for life, and then for her children; his ordinary shares in Williamson, Murray, and Co. between Lily Williamson, William Murray, and Edward Irving Murray; £1500 to his brother-in-law, Samuel Henry Kimbell; £2000 to Lucy Margaret Williamson; £1000 each to Edmund O'Connor, Matthew Charles Capes, and Edward Irving Murray; £500 each to his executors; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his sisters, Kate Constance Clark, Grace Agnes Hale, and Helen Harradine.

The will (dated July 21, 1900), with a codicil (dated March 1, 1901), of Mr. John Smith, The Priory, Mill Hill, Hendon, who died on March 26, was proved on April 25



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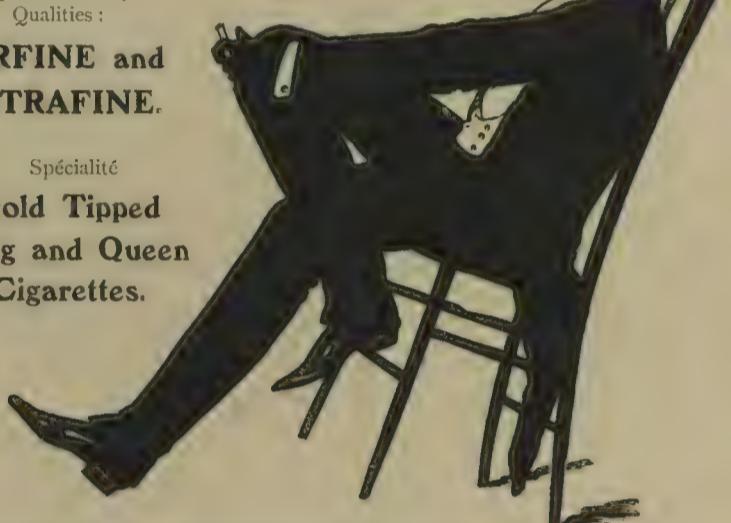
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by Alfred Byerley Smith, the son, and John Edward Gwyer, the value of the estate amounting to £100,081. The testator bequeaths £20,500 to his son Alfred Byerley; £20,000 in trust for his daughter Mrs. Martha Whicher Bazin; his residence, with the furniture, etc., to, and £10,000 in trust for, his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Whicher Newman; £10,000, in trust, for his son Harry, and £10,000, in trust, for his wife, Agnes; £1000 each to his granddaughters; £500 each to his grandsons; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his son Alfred Byerley.

The will (dated March 8, 1895), with two codicils (dated Sept. 29, 1896, and July 31, 1899), of Mr. William Martin Bickerstaff, of 1, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, who died on March 10, was proved on April 26 by Mrs. Amelia Bickerstaff, the widow, John Curzon Ingle, and Paul Lawrence Huskisson, the nephew, the value of the estate being £82,250. He bequeaths £500 to the Samaritan Fund of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; £50 each to the Guardian Female Society (Stoke Newington) and the Industrial Home for Boys, Caledonian Road; £2000 each to Paul Lawrence Huskisson and Mrs. Kate Wright; and many other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, to pay the income to his wife, for life, and on her decease he gives £1000 each to the Earlswood

Asylum for Idiots, the Hospital for Incurables (Putney), the Asylum for Fatherless Children (Reedham), the Orphan Working School (Haverstock Hill), the National Life-boat Institution, the Shipwrecked Mariners and Fishermen's Benevolent Institution, the Home for Little Boys (Farnham), the British and Foreign Bible Society, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospital, the British Orphan Asylum (Slough), and the Strangers' Friend Society; £500 each to the Loriners' Company and the Spectacle Makers' Company, in trust, for their poor; £500 each to the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Samaritan Fund of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; £20,000 to Paul Lawrence Huskisson; £3000 each to Mrs. Kate Wright and Jane Mary Bryant; £2000 each to Owen Dudley Huskisson, Lydia Elsie Huskisson, and Reuben Bryant; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves as to three tenths to Paul Lawrence Huskisson; two tenths to Lydia Elsie Huskisson; and five tenths between Lucy Ann Jones, Jane Mary Bryant, Reuben Bryant, Catherine Huskisson, and Eleanor Maud Huskisson.

A lecture by Mrs. Craigie on Dante and Goya will no doubt do something to awaken English interest

in a Spanish artist whose fame has not spread in proportion to his deserts. Perhaps that is partly due to the very poor representation he has in the National Gallery, where the worst portrait of a woman ever attributed to him keeps in countenance one of those freakish subjects, Satanic in their theme, and one might say in their treatment, which seem to belong more fitly to the vulgar departments of the modern French school. But the Goya of the "Maypole," shown at the Spanish exhibition at the Guildhall, is a master; and in his famous bull-fight series he shows, almost disconcertingly to professors of exact draughtsmanship, how true to life, how expressive in action, his imagination could make figures which were less than scientifically studied.

The coming Whit Saturday, the 21st inst., will again see the recommencement of the sailings of the popular passenger-steamers *Royal Sovereign* and *Koh-i-Noor*, belonging to the New Palace Steamers, Limited. They will start, as usual, from Old Swan Pier, London Bridge, at 8.30 and 9.30 a.m., and will sail to Southend, Margate, and Ramsgate, and the fares will also be the same as formerly. The company announce that during the past winter months the steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and all the Board of Trade requirements have been complied with.

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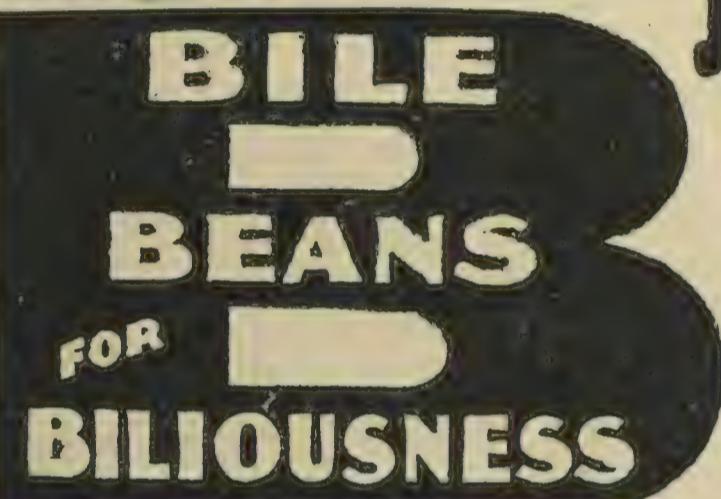
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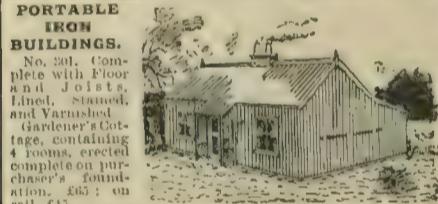
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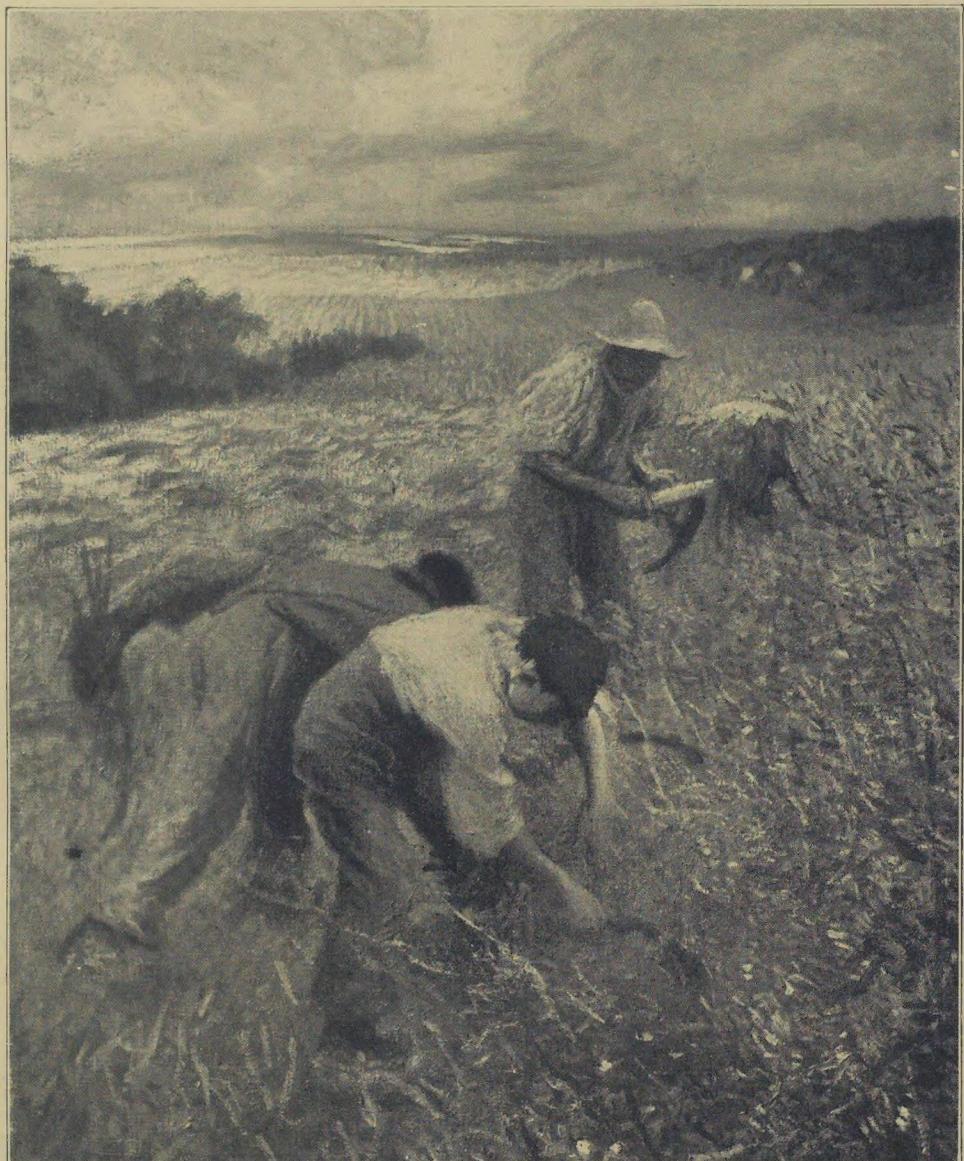
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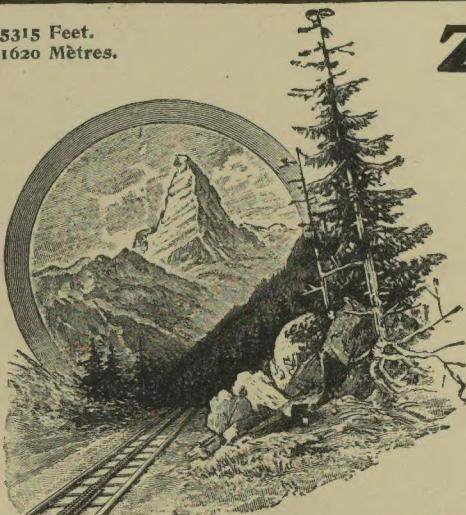
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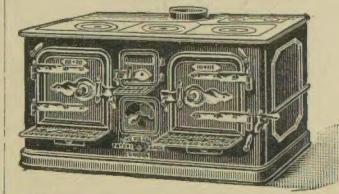
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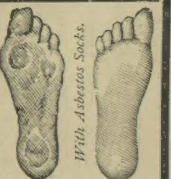
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